

Arthur Miall
18 Bouverie St. E.C.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1034.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1865.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 1d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, JUNCTION-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.

In the spring of 1864 a few friends, residing in Upper Holloway, and attending various distant places of worship, hired for three years a large room in the Junction-road, capable of holding about 250 persons, and opened it as a temporary Congregational Church, in the conviction that a new house of God was greatly needed for the rapidly increasing population of the district. The result has justified their expectations. Though they have as yet no settled minister, a congregation has been gathered together, with whom casual worshippers, comfortably fills the building every Lord's day.

The Committee of Management, in view of the rising value of land in the vicinity, felt the importance of early obtaining a site. They have lately secured a very eligible piece of freehold ground, with a frontage of eighty feet in the Junction-road, on which it is intended to erect a suitable building capable of accommodating from 800 to 1,000 persons, at a cost, including the site, of from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.*

At the anniversary meeting of the congregation on the 28th of April, 1865, a resolution was passed to commence forthwith a Building Fund. The subscriptions of friends present, including subsequent promises, amount to upwards of 600*l.*

In earnestly inviting co-operation in this Christian enterprise from the members of surrounding churches, residents in the neighbourhood, and all who have at heart an extension of the Kingdom of Christ, the Committee of the Temporary Church feel it due to the present congregation to state that, though their numbers are at present few, and their resources limited, they have, in addition to the above amount, contributed a considerable sum during the past year for fitting up their sanctuary and conducting its services. They would also call to mind that their object is to provide additional means of grace in a locality where, within a radius of nearly a mile, and amidst a population to which many hundred souls are yearly added, there are besides only two other Protestant places of worship, and no other provision is made for Congregational Dissenters. They are the more anxious to establish a new centre of Protestant influence in the district, as there are two Roman Catholic chapels with well attended schools in the immediate vicinity.

As an encouragement to the present congregation to proceed without delay with their important work, Samuel Morley, Esq., has liberally proposed to give ten per cent. upon all the subscriptions to the Building Fund that may be promised by the 1st of November next. A member of the congregation, in addition to a handsome annual contribution for three years, has also offered 5*l.* more if 1,000*l.* shall be obtained before the same period.

The effort has the cordial sympathy of the following ministers, and is strongly recommended by them to the support of the Christian public:—The Revs. Robert Vaughan, D.D.; Joseph Angus, D.D.; Robert Halley, D.D.; Henry Allon, of Islington; Mark Wilks, of Holloway; J. Viney, of Highgate; J. Corbin of Hornsey; J. Fleming and E. White, of Kentish-town; and F. Tucker, of Camden-road.

Donations and Subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Junction-road Church will be thankfully received by Ferdinand Ehrenzeller, Esq., Treasurer, 35, Cannon-street West, E.C., and 1, Pemberton-villas, St. John's-park, N.; and by Mr. Charles Miall, Secretary, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and 7, Hargrave-park-road, Junction-road, N.; or may be paid to the Treasurer's account at the London Joint Stock, Bank, Princes-street, E.C.

REOPENING of ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, HAWLEY-ROAD, KENTISH-TOWN.

Rev. EDWARD WHITE, Minister.

This Chapel will be REOPENED on TUESDAY, September 26, when the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster, will preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock; and a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Evening.

The sum still required towards liquidating the expense of purchase, enlargement by 400 sittings, and decoration, is something above 1,500*l.* Of this sum it is hoped that at least the larger part will be discharged by the time of the Dedication in September. Contributions towards this object from friends who are interested in the work are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully acknowledged by the Rev. Edward White, 3, Tufnell park, West Holloway, London, N.

The following are the contributions already received or promised:—

	£	s.	d.
Congregation at Hawley-road and friends	1,000	0	0
Samuel Morley, Esq. M.P.	100	0	0
Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P.	100	0	0
John Basler White, son, Esq.	100	0	0
J. Basler White, jun., Esq.	100	0	0
G. F. White, Esq.	100	0	0
R. O. White, Esq.	100	0	0
Wm. Bourn, Esq.	100	0	0
S. R. B., by Rev. T. Binney	10	0	0
Joseph Woutner, Esq.	50	0	0
L. Price, Esq.	50	0	0
Messrs. George and Charles Foster, The Bank, Cambridge	50	0	0
Wm. Drane, Esq., Dorking	50	0	0
Collection by Rev. F. Tucker's congregation	31	15	0
Collection by Rev. J. Fleming's congregation	31	0	0
J. R. Mills, Esq., M.P.	25	0	0
Wm. Harvey, Esq., Hampstead	20	0	0
Collection by Rev. Joshua Harrison's congregation	19	0	0
Henry Dunn, Esq.	10	10	0
T. R. Hill, Esq., Worcester	10	0	0
Septimus Scott, Esq.	10	0	0
Robert Oxford, Esq.	10	0	0
J. Andrews, Esq., M.D.	10	0	0
Roger Cunliffe, Esq.	10	0	0
J. Kemp Welch, Esq.	5	5	0
James Peck, Esq.	5	5	0
J. J. Smith, Esq., Watford	5	5	0
Wm. Piper, Esq.	5	5	0
Edward Evans, Esq., Worcester	5	0	0
Thomas Hepburn, Esq.	5	0	0
Thomas Spalding, Esq.	5	0	0
Robert Lush, Esq., Q.C.	5	0	0
Charles Robertson, Esq., Liverpool	5	0	0

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ST. JOHN'S-HILL, SEVENOAKS.

The MEMORIAL STONE will be LAID on TUESDAY, September 5th, at Half-past Three o'clock, by

SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P.;

and the DEDICATORY PRAYER will be offered by the Rev.

HENRY CRESWELL, of Canterbury

Tea will be provided at Five o'clock, and a PUBLIC MEETING will be held at Half-past Six o'clock, in the Temporary Chapel, SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Revs. W. Tyler, London; J. De Kawer Williams, Camberwell; J. Beazley, Blackheath; H. Baker, Lewisham; J. R. Thompson, Tunbridge Wells; T. B. Attenborough, Newark; H. J. Martyn, Preston; N. T. Langridge, St. Mary Cray; W. M. Lennox, Tunbridge; and A. H. Attenborough (pastor) will take part in the proceedings of the day.

Trains leave Ludgate-hill (Victoria five minutes later) at 1:22, 2:22, 4:55; returning from Sevenoaks at 5:35, 6:30, 9:10.

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE for INFANTS, UPPER HOLLOWAY.

The NEXT ELECTION will occur in NOVEMBER, when TWELVE INFANTS will be ADMITTED. Forms of application may be had on application. Orphans from early infancy until Five years of age are eligible, from any part of the Kingdom. The list will close on the 1st October.

The Committee thankfully acknowledge the support they have already received, and earnestly solicit its continuance. The number of applicants is greatly increasing, proving the necessity for this new and important Charity.

JOSEPH SOUL, Hon. Secretary.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

FORTY ORPHAN CHILDREN—Girls and Boys—will be ADMITTED at the OCTOBER ELECTION. Candidates from any part of the United Kingdom are eligible, if in good health, and between Seven and Eleven years of age. Forms to be filled up may be obtained by applying to the Secretary. All papers must be sent in before the 1st September.

The Committee very earnestly solicit Funds to enable them to fill up the vacancies in the School. They intend to admit Eighty Orphans each year, if the public will kindly sustain them.

CONTRIBUTIONS will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, H. E. Gurney, Esq., Lombard-street, and by

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 56, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—Mr. J. B. Langley, M.R.C.S. (Fals of King's College), continues

to give his personal and prompt attention to every kind of negotiation between Gentlemen engaged in Medicine, Law, Literature, Architecture, Science, or other Professional Avocations. The Business is conducted with the most careful regard to the interests of Clients, and based upon the principle that no fees are charged unless service be rendered. Professional practice for Transfer, Partnerships for Negotiations and Professional Assistants always on the Register. Highest references given.

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This school is adapted to the requirements of the Sons of Respectable Tradesmen and others. The Premises are First-class, spacious, elevated, and healthy; the rooms are numerous and lofty; there is an excellent well-ventilated school-room and class-rooms; a large playground, lawn, and gardens; with every other convenience.

The education is sound, practical, and commercial; with or without French, Piano, Surveying, &c.

Mr. VERNEY has for upwards of Twenty Years been actively engaged in the pleasing and responsible work of training the young, and is favoured with numerous references.

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For Pupils over Twelve years of age, Seven Guineas.

For Pupils under Twelve years of age, Six Guineas.

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Cranford Hall School is on the Bath-road, twelve miles from Hyde-park Corner, and near the Hounslow, Feltham, Southall, and West Drayton Stations, at either of which Mr. Verney's conveyance meets Parents and Pupils.

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This School furnishes, on moderate terms, a sound and liberal Education, both Classical and Commercial, with a religious training in harmony with the principles held by Evangelical Nonconformists.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on the 10th October. Applications for admission should be addressed to the Head Master, who will supply any information that may be required.

TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.

For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

Tettenhall is well known as a most healthy and picturesque village, quite out of the mining district, and within three miles of the railway-stations at Wolverhampton.

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Pupils enter the Upper School on completing their Fourteenth Year, or on proving themselves able to do the work of the Higher Classes. The terms in both schools are moderate; and inclusive of books, stationery, and other charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of Education.

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Peckham Rye Common is near, and available for football, cricket, &c. As a rule, Pupils are not received or retained after the completion of their sixteenth year.

N.B.—Reports of Public Examiners on every Pupil in the Schools forwarded on application.

OXFORD LOCAL EXAMINATIONS, 1865.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Principal—Mr. M. JACKSON.

Four Candidates from this Establishment were sent to the above Examinations, and the following is the result:—

G. A. Cook, Edgware-road, First Honour Division.

J. Hammond, Bow-road, Second Honour Division.

J. E. Huntsman, Bloomsbury, Second Honour Division.

W. Newcombs, Chatham, Third Division.

N.B.—Twenty-two Candidates from the Vale Academy have passed the Oxford Local Examinations since their commencement in 1858, and Twelve of them in Honours.

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This Institution is still the only Hospital in the metropolis specially set apart for the reception of sick children. FUNDS are much needed for its support.

F. H. DICKINSON, Chairman.
August, 1865.
Bankers—Williams, Deacon, and Co.; Mears, Hoare; Mears, Herries.

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NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

The Committee earnestly seek the Sympathy of the Christian Public for the many Sufferers attending this Hospital. Nearly 1,000 attend weekly; 127,123 have received the benefits of the Charity since its establishment in 1841. The expenses are necessarily very heavy.

DONATIONS or SUBSCRIPTIONS will be most thankfully received. Bankers—Mears, Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street.

GEORGE BURT, F.R.C.S., Hon. Secretary,
ALFRED S. RICHARDS, Secretary.

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LIVERPOOL:
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, NORTH JOHN-STREET.

At the ANNUAL MEETING on the 4th inst. the following were some of the leading results disclosed.

FIRE BRANCH.
The Premiums for the year 1864 amounted to £406,404
Being an advance over 1863 of £64,736
In the last seven years the Premiums have increased by over 130 per cent.

LIFE BRANCH.
The sum assured by New Policies in 1864 was £1,014,593
Yielding in New Premiums £32,708
The Actuary's Quinquennial Report to the end of 1864, with an appendix, which can be obtained by the public on application, gives the result of the calculations made to ascertain with precision the amount of the liabilities of the company under its various engagements.

New premiums received first fifteen years, ending 1859, £80,225 3s. 9d.

New premiums received in five years, ending 1864, £110,819 12s. 3d.
The entire accumulation of funds on the Life Insurance Branch on the 31st December, 1864, £571,049 11s. 1d.
Being equal to Sixty-three per cent. of the entire premiums received.

This is sufficient, even though the interest of money should only be three per cent., to provide a reversionary Bonus of 22 per cent. per annum to be added to the original amount of every policy entitled to participation.

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PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

Aug. 1865.

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Annual Income £79,046
Profits Divided amongst Members 145,389
Claims Paid 209,310
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ALFRED LENCH SAUL, Secretary.

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Harry George Gordon, Esq. P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
George Ireland, Esq. Robert Smith, Esq.

MANAGER—C. J. Braine, Esq.

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JAMES ALLPORT, General Manager.

Derby, 1865.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXV.—NEW SERIES, No. 1034.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUG. 30, 1865.

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service was resumed, and the edifice was consecrated.

On Sunday morning, however, we learn from the *Record*, "the bishop was neither present nor expected, and, in his absence, the flowers and the 'ribbons' were resumed (probably with some differences of arrangement), and full scope was given to the histrionic mission which has brought Mr. Lyford and his friends from the western regions of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, to the eastern and benighted district of St. Leonard, Shoreditch." The *Record* gives its readers a graphic and tolerably full description of the morning service, and the sermon, the first of which was full choral, and the last, dry, unimpressive, and rather ecclesiastical than spiritual. The church was not above a third full, the people did not seem very deeply impressed, and, says the reporter, "this mission from the West-end to the East-end is likely to prove something worse than a failure. There is a zeal of God which is not according to knowledge."

There is a mournfulness about this narrative which touches us. We do not specially refer to the importance attached by clergymen of Mr. Lyford's way of thinking to ritualistic and symbolical worship, although it is melancholy to see religious service in the present "enlightened" age dissociated from the simplicity of Christian manhood, and entering upon second childishness. It is unquestionably discouraging, when one looks upon the unmanageable mass of irreligion and immorality which disfigures and debases this metropolis, to see men connected with and sanctioned by the English reformed Church, attempting to elevate and purify it by means so exceedingly puerile as those which the Bishop of London condemned — a sort of mingling of the sensuous, the sentimental, and the sacerdotal. Still, we can conceive of truth being diffused, and good being done, by so much of Christianity as may be dimly discerned through these distorting media, when sought by men of earnestness, disinterestedness, and devout self-consecration. But this is not the feature of the story which most impresses us. We discover in it a most vivid illustration of the terrible helplessness into which the Church of England is sinking. True, the bishop, on this occasion, was faithful to the extent of his opportunity. He took exception to what he knew to be gross deviations from the practice of the English Church, and to what he probably regarded as the rebudding of an empty and burdensome superstition. But, it seems, his authority was only available for the day and the service of consecration. The flowers and the stoles which were laid aside by his injunction on Thursday, were replaced and resumed on the following Sunday. What was done, and is to be done, in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church in Shoreditch, much as the Bishop of London may disapprove, and deeply as the *Recordists* may lament it, was and will be done under the implied sanction of the Established Church, and will carry with it all the authority which Church and State can give it. There is no power to put a stop to it. The bishop cannot do it. Convocation cannot even if it would. Parliament will not even if it can. The whole of the clergy might drift towards the emptiest ritualism on the one hand, or the barest scepticism on the other, and yet no one can point out where the power resides which is to prevent them. But for public opinion, the divergencies between the two extremes would be made more painfully visible than now.

What is it that holds together these contraries, and fuses them all into one body? What binds them together in the same external communion? Wherein do they become one? Take from the Church of England the precedence and prestige given to it by the State, its honours, its patronage, its emoluments, and would its heterogeneous elements cohere, or would it exhibit a trace either of unity or uniformity. We suspect it would not. But of what worth is that oneness which is preserved only by a bond of temporalities, or that communion which carries not with it the hearts of the communicants? The clergy appear to fancy that these are questions which

seldom or never occur to the laity. They are mistaken. Doubts are engendered in multitudes of minds. Inferences are reluctantly drawn from existing facts. Inconsistencies are grieved over. Remedies are thought of and carefully examined. Educated intelligence will not for ever bear the increasing strain put upon it by clerical dogmatism in regard to the essential characteristics of a true church of Christ. The day perhaps is not so distant as it seems when there will be a reaction in favour of primitive sincerity and simplicity. Let us hope so—for the present tendency of thought and feeling, under the perplexing guidance of a divided Church, does not promise well for the evangelisation of the world.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THERE is a zealous and actively-conducted movement at present being carried on within the Church of England, called the "Open Church Movement." The leaders of this forlorn enterprise—for such we must term it—start with the doctrine that the Church of England is the Church of the people, not practically, but theoretically. The assertion of a well-known ecclesiastical controversialist that the Church is the only Christian communion in England which unreservedly "opens wide its portals to the poor," is treated by the Open-Church party as a miserable and deluding figment of the imagination. They know of the law which compels churchwardens to seat parishioners according to their rank and social standing—a law which, giving the titled and the rich the preference over the poor, effectually destroys the ignorant illusion of the Church of England being the poor man's Church. They know, also, of "faculties" which, in nearly every parish church, exclude the body of the parishioners from the free use of the building. And they know of pew-rents which, in their eyes, are an utter abomination. Still, they hold to the pleasant and pretty notion that the Church is theoretically the Church of the people, and to the praiseworthy resolve that it should be made practically such.

As things are at present, we do not imagine that this movement will have a great success. It is very true that a Church which professes to be the Church of England, and which derives the major portion of its funds from public taxation, ought to accommodate within the walls of its public edifices all the people who may wish to assemble for worship, without respect of persons. But the Church is only the Church of England by a legal fiction. There is no more, in actual fact, a real Church of England than there was, in former legal times, a John Doe or a Richard Roe. The Church, viewed in the light of population, is a sect, and only a sect. Having lost its claim, and fallen behind, it has, at the same time, lost its grand old title, and is now nothing more than a conspicuous member of the Christian democracy.

It is of no use for a man once possessed of a large income to pretend to perform with a small income the same duties which appertained to his former position. And it is of no use for Churchmen to attempt to gain the ears or the hearts of the mass of the people. "Open Churches" will not do this. The poor are not different from other people, and will value an eleemosynary religion about as much as they value eleemosynary bread and gruel. Free seats may be wanted, partially to complete the ideal character of a National Church, but free seats will not fill churches. There are services to be amended and abbreviated; better men to be secured; and above all a new life breathed throughout the whole Church, so that its character, countenance, and manner shall be entirely altered. It must be the subject, itself, of a radical change—a change of reformation as well as regeneration—before it can expect a change in the conduct of others towards it.

For these reasons we do not think that the "Open Church" people alone will ever succeed in doing

very much. But we admire their zeal and pertinacity. And here and there we find amongst them a man who has half seized hold of the essential principle of Church support and extension. We report, for instance, this week, a meeting recently held in the Isle of Man, where the Rev. R. W. Enraght, curate of Sheffield, urged upon the Manx people the adoption of the Voluntary principle in religion. The proceedings will be found, for more reasons than one, worth reading. We admire Mr. Enraght's frank confession that the Church "has lost her hold of the masses of the people." "In the large towns of England," he says, "a few of the poorer classes might be found attending the churches; but, as a general rule, the hard-fisted mechanics, the shopmen and shopwomen, —the working classes, were not to be found there, in any degree representing their numbers." And with some knowledge of human nature, and we dare say with some experience, Mr. Enraght remarked that the working-man would not sit in seats "ticketed 'free,'" He then spoke in favour of all seats being equally free and open, quoted some statistics in favour of the weekly offertory, and backed all his other arguments by the clinching one that, if the principle of the Open Church movement were adopted, "it would be found that Church-rates would be gladly paid, and the opposition of the Liberation Society would soon be over-powered." We shall not attempt to reduce the proportions of the curious scene which followed this lecture: to tell how the Chairman soon found himself at loggerheads with one, and Mr. Enraght with more than one, local clergyman—how Mr. Enraght was driven to fall back, after supporting Church-rates, on a denunciation of tithes and endowments—how, then, he found his most prominent supporters in a Baptist minister and a Baptist student, whose resolution in favour of the Christian ministry being "supported entirely by voluntary contributions," he was obliged to approve—or how at last he found himself in a minority of five. Mr. Enraght and those who are working with him are animated, we dare say, by the most amiable motives, but motives alone in Christian action will not succeed. There must be a basis of firm principles on which to stand. If, for instance, tithes are wrong, and all endowments are mischievous, how does it happen that Church-rates are good and justifiable? We are, on the whole, not sorry for Mr. Enraght or his party. They will find that they cannot push to success two opposing principles. If they attempt it, they will again meet the fate which the remarkably sensible people of the Isle of Man have dealt to them. When the clerical Mr. Enraght this time fell, he was generously supported by two Baptists, but it will not always happen that two Baptists will be present at an Open Church meeting, or, if they should be, that they will be willing to prop up an obviously broken reed. We hope that the Open-Church Committee will appreciate the services of the Rev. Giles Hester and Mr. Atkinson, and ask themselves whether the spirit which animated their opponents in the Church is not, when it comes to be analysed, the same spirit which animates themselves in reference to Dissenters.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN THE WEST RIDING.

We have received a copy of the *Congregational Register of the West Riding of Yorkshire* for 1865, or rather for 1864-5. It is full of information admirably arranged, and does credit to the enterprise and skill of the Editor, the Rev. J. H. Morgan, of Leeds. The Editor of the *Congregational Year Book* might perhaps gather some useful hints from this publication, especially in the matter of statistics. The *Register* contains a list of all the ministers in the Riding, churches, colleges, Home Mission stations, a record of the meeting of the West Riding Congregational Union and Home Mission Society, with the papers read, and other documents.

From the information supplied we gather that there are eighty-one Congregational churches in the West Riding, and that the total amount of chapel accommodation is 95,287 sittings. This is an increase of sittings to the extent of more than thirty per cent. compared with 1851. In 1851 the population of the West Riding was 1,497,900. Consequently the Congregationalists of that great district provide for the religious wants of about seven per cent. of the population. In 1851 only six per cent. of the population were provided for by this denomination. So that Congregationalism in the West Riding has more than kept pace with the increase of the population during that decennial period. From August, 1864, to August, 1865, ten new chapels have been begun, or completed, providing accommodation for 5,250 persons, and no less than 37,912/ has been expended on these erections, the

enlargement of chapels, and the building of schools. In reference to this work the Editor says:—"Never before has it been our lot to publish so large a list of new chapels, and chapels altered and renovated, during a single year. That list we regard as one of the signs of the times, and as a token of what has long been desired—viz., an increase of the spirit of aggression in our churches, which is so useful to preserve the healthy tone of their piety at home and to extend their usefulness beyond their own borders. And it will be observed that the not less gratifying feature of our building operations is, that in most instances the expenditure incurred has been met by the liberality of the people. Chapel debts are rapidly going out of fashion among the Congregationalists of the West Riding."

The sphere of operations of the West Riding Home Missionary Society is necessarily very wide. The institution is the means of carrying the Gospel to more than 200,000 souls. We learn from the last annual report that the society helped to support, during the first half of the year, 55, and during the latter half, 54 places of worship. Of these 33 are pastorates and the remainder preaching stations.

The chapels at present in connection with the society furnish accommodation for 13,811 adults and 3,622 scholars—making altogether 17,433 sittings. The sum of 35,875/- has been expended on the erection of these buildings, and the whole of it has been paid with the exception of 2,132/- 10s. The debts on the chapels have been reduced in the course of the year by nearly 1,500/. The number of sittings let in all the chapels connected with the society is 4,595; the largest attendance of adults at the same time is 3,673; and of scholars 2,519. On the whole, these figures show some little improvement in the outward condition of our stations, although several of them have suffered severely through scarcity of work and depression of trade, and the consequent scattering of the people in search of employment.

In connection with the pastorates there are fifty-four out-stations, at which 1,632 religious services were held during the last twelve months, and Sunday-schools with 4,858 children. The society expended last year in its various agencies the sum of 3,133/-, and the people at the various stations contributed some four pounds for every twenty shillings voted by the society. It is stated that, mainly through the efforts of the Rev. John Ross, "a very large proportion of the churches in connection with our society have adopted the weekly offering system of contribution—some in lieu of seat-rents, others as supplementary to them; but in every case where the experiment has been tried, it is gratifying to know that the new plan is found to answer very much better than the one it has superseded." The report of the society dwells with emphasis on the still appalling spiritual destitution of the Riding. In the rural districts the provision made for the spiritual wants of the people has increased in a greater ratio than the population, but has utterly failed to keep pace with the growth of the great centres of industry. The West Riding Home Missionary Society (it is said) has done much for the country districts; but its action has hitherto not been directed to any appreciable extent towards lessening the appalling amount of spiritual destitution which exists within and in the neighbourhoods of our great towns. The committee of the society lately resolved to raise an additional sum of 1,000/- per annum, in order to aid local endeavours in supporting ministers in populous places, where there may be a prospect of gathering self-supporting congregations. But the response to this appeal has been only very partial, and it is complained that so small a sum has not been raised by the 150 churches and upwards, which form the Home Missionary organisation of the West Riding. The committee state that in these circumstances "either an oft and a deliberately acknowledged duty must be neglected, because the committee have not the means to perform it; or the society must withdraw to a considerable extent the assistance it has hitherto afforded to weak churches in the rural districts, which is exceedingly undesirable, and ought not to take place; or the churches must come forward, and by their increased liberality put it in the power of the society to meet the urgent demands of the times."

THE "OPEN CHURCH MOVEMENT."

CURIOS SCENE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

The *Manx Sun* reports at great length a meeting held in St. James's Hall, Douglas, to hear a lecture from the Rev. R. W. Enraght, B.A., curate of the parish church, Sheffield, explanatory of the views of the National Association for promoting the Freedom of Public Worship in the Church of England. The hall was rather more than half filled, and the rev. lecturer was accompanied on the platform by the Rev. John Howard, vicar of Onchan, the Rev. J. S. Pollock, and the Rev. T. B. Pollock. The Rev. J. Howard was called to the chair.

The LECTURER, in opening his address, said:—

In the first place, then, it was absolutely certain that the Church of England had lost her hold of the masses

of the people. In the large towns of England a few of the poorer classes might be found attending the churches; but as a general rule the hard-fisted mechanics, the shopmen and shopwomen, the working classes, were not to be found there in any degree representing their numbers. There might be a few of this class who attended church, but they were not to be found there as a mass. Some of them might be found in the chapels; but the large mass of the working people were not to be found worshipping God anywhere. This could not be denied. There were many causes for this, as must be well known to every clergyman who had the interest of the Church at heart. The object of this lecture was to bring one of these causes before the meeting.

He then explained the object of the association referred to, and the bearing of the common law in respect to parish churches, which belonged to the whole body of parishioners. The evident intention of the law was to make the room in the parish church available for all the parishioners so far as it could go. It did not mean that the room in the church was to be appropriated to any number of families or persons, to the practical exclusion of all the other parishioners. If the seats were appropriated for a month or a year how did it work? It was found that the church was never filled. The whole of those to whom it was appropriated are not always in church, and the rest of the parishioners fear to intrude. It was certain there were no seats in the Church of England, as a rule, for more than 100 years after the Reformation. It was wrong to make distinctions in law courts, when litigants came before a human judge; how much more culpable to do so when we come before the Almighty Judge, who is infinitely above all earthly judges! (Applause.) In the present day it would be found that the masses of the people were excluded from the House of God by that modern invention and innovation, the pew system. Wherever the free church system had had fair play and the clergymen had properly stirred themselves in the matter, it would be found that the working man was welcomed in such a church almost more than anybody else. Those connected with it knew that the man with a good coat on would be sure to get a seat, and therefore they were anxious to help the poor man. The one system engendered selfishness, and the other brotherly kindness. He lived in a parish where the vicar had done his best to counteract the evils of the pew system. Yet it was a melancholy thing too often to see that church only two-thirds filled, although it was located in the midst of a teeming and perishing population. The working men did not like to be put here and there.

Sorry would he be to put a stop to any work for the saving of souls—(Hear, hear)—but what need would there be for such services almost if they could go out to the poor and say, "There's the house of prayer, with its spire significantly pointing to heaven; you will find the churchwardens waiting for you there if you go in time, and they will see that you are comfortably accommodated." If they were truly enabled to say that, there would be little or no need for open-air preaching—certainly none for theatre-preaching, which was only catching at a straw to do good to those who had long been excluded from the House of God by the pew system. If the churches were thrown open on the principle of first come first served, it would be found that the Church-rates would be gladly paid and the opposition of the Liberation Society would soon be over-powered. He believed it would be found that the pew system was generally a failure even in supplying a stipend for the parish minister, whereas it had never been found that the offertory, even in the poorest parishes where it had been fairly tried, had failed to supply funds sufficient for the minister of the chapel. There were seven churches in Liverpool, the amounts received at which were very small, and which from Sabbath to Sabbath were almost empty, although situated in the midst of a teeming population. If those churches were thrown open, the abominable cattle-pens swept away, and replaced by open benches free to all, surely it would not be said that there would not be a sufficient stipend for each clergyman. He thanked God that, notwithstanding all opposition, the cause was rapidly advancing. It was proposed that on a certain Sunday in October an offertory should be devoted towards the funds of the National Association by all clergymen who were willing to support it.

After some further remarks, Mr. Enraght concluded his lecture.

Some altercation then took place between the Rev. Mr. Gray and the chairman as to the right of the latter to intrude into the parish of another clergyman.

Mr. GRAY maintained that it was in violation of all church order and ecclesiastical rule to bring a clergyman into the town to lecture on a subject which he knew was distasteful to the clergymen of the district. The chairman received his income not from an offertory, but from tithes, from a glebe, from a vicarage, from fees—sources of endowment entirely independent of the voluntary offerings of the people. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

I may say that I have not been altogether unobservant of the effect produced in these free and open churches where there is an offertory. I have myself, when visiting London, felt it my painful duty from time to time to go to All Saints, Margaret-street, one of the free churches to which the lecture was referred. There are chairs placed there and the church is free and unappropriated: but what is the state of things in that church? I can testify, from painful experience in attempting to enter that church, that I believe there is not an opera-house or theatre in London where more disgraceful scenes take place at the entrance than from Sabbath to Sabbath take place at that church. (Hisses and applause.) There the offertory was adopted; these bags were carried about; there there was a large sum of money received from year to year; there there was what with such a system must go hand-in-hand—a state of continued excitement to act upon the people, and every description of attraction. (Hear, hear.) There

there was the introduction into the church of what was contrary to the spirit as well as to the letter of the rules of the Reformed Church. (Cries of "No, no," "Yes, yes," applause and hisses.) There there were processions: there there was gorgeous music. [A Voice: So there ought to be.] There there were bendings and genuflexions. [A Voice: That was worship. (Hisses.)] There, in a word, was that which was contrary to the practice of the Reformed Church, but which I believe must go hand in hand with the offertory system to keep up excitement and raise subscriptions. (Hear, hear.) And further, if I have not been misinformed by what I read in the papers, some months ago, I find that instead of the offertory being able to furnish stipend and maintain the church, after a lapse of some years they were obliged to resort to pew-rents, and let out the chairs for five guineas each. Such would be the case in other churches.

The CHAIRMAN would challenge Mr. Gray to meet Mr. Enright in public discussion any day he named, and let him then attempt to prove that the pew system is one sanctioned by the Word of God. He could engage that before the end of the meeting there would be ten to one in favour of voluntary contributions as sanctioned by the Word of God. (Applause.) He must call Mr. Gray to order.

Mr. GRAY protested against being called to order. His own experience of thirteen years was against the offertory system. Three out of their churches in Douglas could never have existed but for the pew system. He did not stand there as a defender of the pew system in the abstract, but as a practical man to say that in the present state of things it would be impossible for the churches to exist if it were not for the pew system. Before the free system could be carried out the minds of the people would need to be leavened in a very different way to what they were at present, before they would be prepared to give sufficient to maintain their ministers.

By all means make the Church free and open if you can—(Hear, hear)—but I say the first step must be to put me and my brethren clergymen on a footing with the Vicar of Onchan. Give me something to live upon; then I am a free man. Then you may superadd thereto anything you please in a voluntary shape.

After some squabbling,

The Rev. Mr. ENRIGHT replied to Mr. Gray—

The subject which annually gains the ear of Church Congresses more and more cannot be all mere theory. Then as to tithes for the support of the ministry. Did our Lord or His Apostles live by tithes? Did our Lord say, "I'll not preach unless you pay pew-rents"? No; He went about preaching to all, and was not too proud to beg His bread. (Hear, hear, and applause.) St. Paul lived upon the alms of the Church or worked for his living, and the ministers of the early Church for three centuries lived upon the alms of the people. St. Chrysostom says the Church has never flourished so much since endowments were given. Mr. Gray says that the offertory is inseparable from the open-church system. It is nothing of the kind. It will not work well with the pew system; but if the Church is thrown open the carrying on of it will have nothing to do with the alms of the Church. It has nothing whatever to do with the offertory, but we bring that forward as a system of finance, instead of pew-rents. As regards All Saints' Church, Margaret-street, if we are to believe the curates of Mr. Upton Richards, the offertory at the time to which I presume Mr. Gray refers was very near 4,000*l.* a-year, and the attendance was good. As to the disorderly conduct which has been spoken of, if the gates had been opened in proper time there would have been no crushing. But they were kept closed until about twenty minutes before the service. By that time a crowd had collected, and when the gates were opened they rushed in. Amongst the crowd that came there might be here and there a good Christian who came to worship; but that is not the rule. The fact is that church has been held up by its supporters as a model church for England. It has been heard of in England, Ireland, and Scotland, therefore persons from all directions crowd to it, prompted by curiosity—many of them having no sympathy with the system of worship there adopted, which I believe to be in intimate accordance with Holy Scripture. (Hisses and applause.) As to the offertory being unproductive, perhaps it is because the clergymen never teach their people the right use of their money as an offering to God, giving freely as God has prospered them. Mr. Gray says, "Give me an endowment." I wish he had one; but our Lord and His Apostles did not say that they would not preach without an endowment; no, they would sooner work. But, however much I may wish that he had an endowment, I still believe that if the voluntary system was worked properly it would give him more. If the clergy use only spasmodic appeals to their congregations they are not likely to work the offertory well; but many have found—looking at it in a merely selfish point of view—that they have made more by the offertory than by pew-rents.

The Rev. J. S. POLLOCK then spoke in condemnation of the pew system, and recounted his own experience as a curate in connection with pewed and open churches, the balance of advantage being entirely in favour of the latter. He concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

We quote from the report the remaining proceedings of the meeting:—

A STRANGER at the lower end of the room: I rise, Mr. Chairman, to ask if I may be permitted to propose an amendment. I have listened attentively to the speeches made to-night. Many important things have been said, and I shall be glad to know that the principles which have been enunciated have met with a very general—a universal—diffusion and acceptance. I believe the New Testament is our guide-book in all matters of religion; and I believe the principles laid down there as to God's church are very plain and distinct, and until we act upon them we cannot expect God's blessing. If we hope to see the Gospel diffused throughout the land we must act upon the law of God, and reject the law of man, if the latter comes into collision with the former. The voluntary principle is the principle of the New Testament, and until we come back to the voluntary principle the Gospel will not receive universal acceptance. I would move as an amendment to the motion already proposed—"That this

meeting, having heard the statements of the Rev. R. W. Enright, with reference to the efficiency of the voluntary principle for the purposes of religion, regards that principle as in harmony with the Word of God, as more likely to secure the Divine blessing, and therefore better calculated to succeed in the diffusion of religion among the people than the compulsory principle." I think the explanation given by Mr. Enright goes to show that the voluntary principle is an efficient and safe one. I totally disagree with the Rev. Mr. Gray as to the impossibility of a minister maintaining his independence if he is sustained by the voluntary offerings of the people. Some of the most independent men are those who are maintained in that manner. I am myself the minister of a Christian church—call it chapel if you will—in Sheffield, supported on the voluntary principle. The members of that church have built their chapel, and support me as their minister by voluntary contributions; therefore I speak from practical experience, while at the same time I believe it to be the principle maintained by the Word of God.

Rev. Mr. ENRIGHT: I may observe, Mr. Chairman, that endowments were originally voluntary gifts. They were given to the clergy centuries ago for the support of religion. They have been devoted to that purpose ever since, and to take them away now would be just as great a robbery as to take my purse out of my pocket. ("Hear, hear," and applause.) I may mention as a curious fact, which can be proved from Government statistics, that if we put all the endowments in England together on one side, and place the money which the clergy give away in the service of religion and charity on the other, it will be found that the money which they give away far exceeds the amount of the endowments. (Applause.)

Another STRANGER: I beg to second the amendment which has just been proposed.

Rev. Mr. GRAY: Let us have the names and status of the mover and seconder, Mr. Chairman.

Rev. Mr. ENRIGHT: The truth is the truth, no matter who it comes from—it is the same from the lips of a curate as from those of a beneficed clergyman.

Rev. Mr. GRAY: I am asking only for the names of the mover and seconder of the amendment, who are at the lower end of the room.

Rev. Mr. ENRIGHT: Oh! I beg pardon. I thought you were speaking with reference to my friends on the platform. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: We must have the names and addresses of the mover and seconder of the amendment, please.

The MOVER: My name is Giles Hester.

The SECONDER: And mine is James H. Atkinson, of Chilwell College.

The Rev. Mr. GRAY: What is Mr. Hester?

Mr. HESTER: I am the minister of the Cemetery-road Chapel, in Sheffield,—a Baptist chapel supported by voluntary contributions.

Mr. ATKINSON: And I am a student at a Baptist college near Nottingham.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Mr. ATKINSON: Anything else?

The Rev. W. HAWLEY: Will you allow me to say a few words?

The CHAIRMAN: I shall be most happy.

The Rev. Mr. HAWLEY: At St. George's we have the offertory, and though Mr. Gray has truly stated that his congregation is very liberal, I must say as much for that of St. George's also. Our offertory is made Sabbath after Sabbath, but Mr. Enright may not be aware that the necessities of this island have already anticipated that offertory as we set it apart for the support of the poor. To take the offertory to support the church, therefore, would simply be robbing the poor. (Loud applause.) Before the amendment is put to the meeting, I would remind our friends who proposed it that this is a meeting called by members of the Established Church for the discussion of a question intimately connected with the Church, and I much question very much the good taste of those who do not belong to us, when they interfere in any way. (Prolonged applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: I understood the amendment to mean that the only way to support the ministry is by voluntary contributions; therefore it is a direct assault upon endowment in any form whatever. I look upon it in that light. Of course, as chairman, I cannot express any opinion on the subject. I do not say whether I agree with it or dissent from it; but I think it is my duty to inform you that in my opinion the amendment is aimed against one of the fundamental principles of the support of the Church of England. (Hear, hear.) If the meeting agrees with the amendment you will please to vote for it; but if the meeting recognises the Scriptural character of tithes the amendment will be lost.

Rev. Mr. HESTER: I did not mean to make any attack upon the Church of England. I understood you to say that this was an open meeting for the discussion of the best means for the diffusion of religion and—

The CHAIRMAN: At this late hour, please to confine yourself to reading the motion.

Rev. Mr. HESTER having done so,

Rev. Mr. HAWLEY said: Allow me to propose another amendment coming to the point our friend the lecturer has in view—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is not desirable that the Christian minister should depend entirely upon voluntary contributions."

The CHAIRMAN: It has never been argued that the clergy should be entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions.

Rev. GEORGE QUIRK, of Over Kellett, seconded the new amendment.

Rev. Mr. ENRIGHT: If that is carried it will go right against my lecture. (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN: If the amendment upon the amendment is carried, we shall get back to the old principle which this lecture has been directed against.

Rev. Mr. Hawley's amendment was then put to the meeting. About fifty persons having voted in favour of it, and only five against it, it was carried amid loud applause.

The meeting then abruptly broke up about eleven o'clock; a great number of those who were present having previously left the room. A collection was made at the door, which apparently realised about 1*l.*

THE UNITED METHODISTS IN THE WEST OF LONDON.

For the following description of the religious work being carried on in the western districts of London by the United Methodist Free Church, we are in-

debted to the correspondent who last week described the operations of this denomination in the east end of London. The growth and activity of this Christian community in the metropolis, considering how very recently it has been organised, indicates a high degree of vitality. We wish the Free Methodists abundant success in all their aggressive movements:—

The West of London is not regarded as the most favourable soil for Dissent to work upon. As the Episcopalian element is very strong, and the population is not so dense as in the East of London, it is very difficult to get ground for chapels and schools, and above all it contains a majority of those concerning whom the highest Authority has said, "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven!" Still, in the face of all these difficulties Voluntaryism has wrought a great and good work. At the West-end there are some of the best Congregational churches that the metropolis can boast of; even Methodism (which some have said is only fit for the masses) has taken a very respectable position; and when the recent origin of the United Methodist Free Churches is taken into the account, we think they have acquired a station of which they have no reason to be ashamed, and now have a power for good which makes them seen and felt. The West London Circuit is not spoken of in the postal sense, but in a denominational one, to distinguish it from the other London circuits, though strictly speaking it has churches in the south and south-west. It now has nearly 1,000 church-members, four ministers, thirty local preachers, sixteen chapels, and 2,270 Sunday-scholars. The following are the more recently erected chapels, schools, &c.:

Westmoreland-street, Pimlico.—The chapel in this place cost more than 2,000*l.* It is a very neat building, and will accommodate about six or seven hundred persons, with good schoolroom and vestries underneath. It is well situated, and has a very united church with an increasing congregation. Since it was opened several new chapels have been built in the neighbourhood, or at a moderate distance from it. Yet the congregation increases, and everything indicates future prosperity. There can be no doubt that this and the other chapels referred to, including the Wesleyans in Claverton-street, the Baptists in Sloane-street, and the Rev. S. Martin's in Westminster, must have cost something like 30,000*l.*; and they have all been erected within about eight years, thus showing to the church and the world what can be accomplished by voluntary effort when people have a mind to work.

Miles-street, Vauxhall, has a small chapel which, for some time, was quite large enough for the numbers who attended it; but about two years since, they had associations to their ranks of working pious men, and a large amount of Divine power attended their efforts. They have erected a schoolroom which, with some addition to their chapel, cost 450*l.*, and the whole of the money was raised by the conclusion of the opening services. It was soon filled with scholars, many of whom, with some who had belonged to the school when they had to be taught in the chapel, have now become members of the church. School and chapel are both crowded, and if they had promised three times as large, we have no doubt they would be filled within twelve months; but at the present they lack two things—ground and gold, and when they are forthcoming, they will have a larger place.

Battersea Fields is one of those places whose name is rather misleading, for the rapid growth of the population has called for such a number of new houses, that the ground will soon be all taken up by railroads, houses, &c., and the visitor will ask, "Where are the fields?" and certainly will have to go further "afield" for the reply. Yet no provision was made for the spiritual wants of the people until the Free Methodists opened a cottage for a Sunday-school and public worship. Since then ground has been taken, and a room built, at a cost of 500*l.*, and four-fifths of the money raised, and ground in the front is ready for the erection of a noble chapel when they require it and are able to rear it. The room has only been opened six months, and already has a Sunday-school of 300 scholars, and fills at the public service on the Sunday evening. And the people who have thus put up the first spiritual lamppost may rejoice that they have done something to furnish the vast and growing locality with the light of life.

Church-road, Battersea, now has a chapel which looks to be of just the size and character for the place and people where it is situated. It needs a schoolroom, and there can be no doubt that the energy which has accomplished so much will do that also if it can have time. The people who worship there had about seven years since a place which bore the very singular inscription of "Dry Skittle Alley," and there, in the Devil's own camp, the Gospel of Christ was preached. In a short time the little church built a very little chapel; but they soon grew too large for the place, and last year took it down, and built one about as large again; and if they succeed in the next as they have in the past seven years, they will most certainly have to enlarge their borders again. By the instrumentality of this church very many young people have been brought to a knowledge of Christ, and now are among their most useful and honourable members.

Paradise-road Chapel.—A new chapel is now being erected in Paradise-road, Stockwell. The elevation is very good, and though the building is not large, yet it is evidently being erected with the intention of taking the schoolroom into it when they may require it, and even then they will have ground enough to put another schoolroom in the rear of the chapel. When that is done, and galleries put into the chapel, provision for which is being made now they are erecting it, they will certainly have a very pretty and convenient set of buildings for their religious work. The ground, school, and chapel will cost 1,200*l.*, and it is expected they will raise in hard cash quite half that amount; which, for a small people, is certainly a great work.

Salem Chapel, Walham-green.—The church worshiping in this place has for years been very much restricted in effort for the want of a better place; but soon that want will be supplied, for they have taken ground in Walham-grove, and will put up a chapel to cost 1,400*l.*. They have already obtained 450*l.*, and hope by the time it is finished and opened to make up more than half the amount required to pay for its erection, and will then be placed in circumstances to gradually and utterly extinguish the debt.

A new schoolroom has been built at Penton-street, Walworth, at a cost of 270*l.*, and all paid for; and

650*l.* has been paid for the orphan asylum at the side of the chapel, Queen's-road, Bayswater, for the enlargement of that chapel next spring. And we understand that, within the last two years, the West London Circuit has, in addition to all its ordinary expenses, raised more than 200*l.* annually for the missions, added two ministers, more than 200 members, and subscribed between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* for new chapels and schools, 2,500*l.* of which has already been received in cash, and the remaining promises are deemed as good as gold. We think that a circuit which has done so much in so short a time, may thank God and take courage.

P.S.—Several chapels have also been built in the other two circuits, and preparations are being made for the erection or enlargement of others. The Grange-road Chapel, Bermondsey, although not the most beautiful to look upon, yet is well situated; has a Sunday-school of six hundred scholars, taught in a large, lofty schoolroom under the chapel; the congregation is very good, and, we believe, the church is increasing in numbers, and must prove a very great blessing to that thickly-populated district.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE RITUALISTS.

On Thursday last Dr. Tait consecrated the large and handsome church of St. Michael and All Angels, Finsbury, situated in the centre of a very poor and populous neighbourhood, close by the model lodging-houses erected by Mr. Alderman Waterlow. The building is in the early geometrical style, from designs by Mr. James Brooke, and it contains sittings for 800 persons, the whole being free and unappropriated. The choir, who wore surplices, were about ninety in number. The bishop, accompanied by Dr. Travers Twiss, and Mr. Shephard, registrar of the diocese of London, entered the church precisely at twelve o'clock, and proceeded at once to the vestry, where he was met by the clergy of the district. Almost the first words spoken by the right rev. prelate were addressed to the Rev. C. Lyford, the incumbent, and had reference to four handsome bouquets on the altar. The right rev. prelate stated that before the consecration took place they must be removed. Mr. Lyford accordingly sent for the churchwarden, and desired him to take the flowers away. The bishop then surveyed the assembled clergy, most of whom were habited in surplices, with richly-embroidered stoles. His lordship said quietly, but sternly, "The clergy here of my diocese must appear in the ceremonial to-day in the simple dress of clergymen of the Church of England." At this the clergy looked at each other very innocently, as though they were at a loss to comprehend his lordship's meaning. A somewhat awkward pause ensued, during which no one stirred. Again turning to the clergy, his lordship said, somewhat peremptorily, "I must ask you to take off those ribbons, gentlemen." Mr. Lyford bowed, and at once removed his stole (a white silk one, with rich crimson and gold embroidery), and his example was followed by the other clergymen present. The clergy then formed a procession and walked to the west door, where they were met by the choir, and the service began. So far the large congregation, which numbered nearly one thousand persons, were in the dark as to any hitch having occurred, the scene above detailed having taken place in the vestry; but now an open breach took place. On the stone reredos behind the communion-table there was a rough sketch in charcoal of the Crucifixion, with the figures of St. Mary and St. John. This seemed to give great offence to the bishop, and he asked for an explanation from the incumbent. That offered did not appear to be satisfactory to his lordship, and he expressed a wish that the cartoon should be at once effaced. It would seem that none of the officials relished the task, but the bishop resolutely refused to proceed with the service until some understanding was come to. At length his lordship said, "If you will give an undertaking to efface that cartoon, I will proceed." Mr. Lyford consented to do this, and the bishop thereupon instructed Dr. Twiss to draw up a paper to that effect, saying that the registrar could read the petition whilst it was being done. Dr. T. Twiss accordingly went to the vestry and drew up the following memorandum:—"We hereby undertake to remove to-morrow the unfinished cartoon on the east end of the chancel wall of the Church of Michael and All Angels.—August 24, 1865." Dr. Twiss then returned to the chancel, and the document was signed in presence of the congregation by Mr. Lyford, by Mr. Tranter, churchwarden, and by Mr. Brooke, architect. The bishop then said, "I have no objection to consecrate this church in accordance with the prayer of that petition," and proceeded with the service.

BISHOP OF LONDON'S FUND.

(Communicated.)

The committee have suspended their meetings for general business until October. The subjoined statement shows how much the fund has already been enabled to contribute towards supplying the wants of the diocese. It must be understood, however, that this statement refers only to work done through the fund, and that a large amount of Church extension is going on in various parishes of the diocese which is not included in it. To the 1st August, 1865, votes amounting to 36,828*l.* have been made for thirty-four churches. Of these thirty-four churches for which votes have been made fifteen have been consecrated, seven are being built, and the works for the others will be begun as soon as sufficient funds are raised. Twelve of the churches thus aided have already been endowed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The other churches for which votes have been made will have a sufficient population attached to them to enable the incumbents of them

to claim endowment grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners as soon as the churches are completed. The committee have considered it a special object to assist new districts in getting the permanent church built, and thus enabling them to obtain endowments from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. They have not therefore contributed much directly to endowments. As an instance, however, of the way in which grants from the fund may be supplemented from other sources, it may be stated that to meet a grant of 1,000*l.* from the Bishop of London's Fund, for the endowment of a new district formed out of St. Luke's, Berwick-street, and St. James's, Westminster, 2,000*l.* were raised locally, and another 3,000*l.* added by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; thus securing an endowment of 150*l.* per annum in perpetuity of the district. Votes amounting to 19,032 have been taken for thirty-seven mission stations. These mission stations are used for religious services, day and night schools, and other purposes connected with the working of the mission districts. The mission station is in fact the nucleus of the future machinery of the settled ecclesiastical district. In thirty-two of these mission districts some of the missionary clergy, afterwards referred to as already at work. The arrangements in the other districts are being completed. 7,550*l.* have been voted for sixteen schools. In addition to the above, grants amounting to 7,575*l.* 15*s.* have been made for eight sites for churches; 7,360*l.* for nine sites for mission stations; 5,489*l.* for eight sites for schools; and a further sum of 3,000*l.* has been appropriated for sites in districts where the population is rapidly increasing and the ground is being covered with houses. Seven sites have been given to the fund—either freeholds in possession, or reversions of freeholds in cases of leases purchased by the fund. Grants have been made in aid for nine parsonage-houses. Stipends have been voted for 115 clergy, paid either wholly or in part by the fund. Of these it is calculated that more than 100 have been added to the staff of the diocese. These clergy are stationed in the poorer districts of the diocese, and are mostly employed in carrying out new work in the mission districts which have been formed since the origin of the fund.

Grants amounting to 2,500*l.* per annum have been voted for fifty-two Scripture readers, and to 440*l.* per annum for twenty parochial mission-women. These lay agents are mostly employed in the mission districts, and no new grants are now made by the committee for clergy or lay agents, except in mission districts. When the thirty-four churches are completed, 32,500 church sittings in thirty-four permanent churches will have been provided, of which about 22,500 will be free; and 11,100 sittings in thirty-seven mission stations or temporary churches—making a total of 43,600 sittings. Assuming that one clergyman cannot efficiently minister to more than 2,000 people, pastoral superintendence will have been provided for a population of 200,000 people. It will thus be seen that the fund is materially helping to overtake the arrears in the provision for the religious wants of the diocese, which had been allowed to accumulate. It has also stirred up a large amount of private effort directly connected with the work of the fund, which is not represented in the votes of the committee. There is no doubt also that the fund has helped to fasten public attention on the disproportion between the population of the diocese and the provision for its religious wants. The work which the fund has already instituted leads to the hope that with the hearty and general support of the diocese the Bishop of London and the committee may be enabled to carry out the objects before them.

SUMMARY OF WORK IN HAND.

To the 1st of August, 1865, grants have been made for 115 Clergy per annum, £15,425
52 Scripture readers 2,500
20 Parochial mission women 440

Total annual charge for living agents £18,365

9 Clergymen's residences	1,600
16 Schools	7,550
Through Board of Education, also for schools	1,000
37 Mission stations, school churches, or temporary churches	19,032
Endowment of two districts	1,200
34 Churches	36,828
28 Sites for churches, schools, mission stations, parsonages, &c.	23,424

Total single grants £90,634

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

To 1st August, 1865:

Total amount of contributions received ... £132,410
Interest on temporary investments ... 2,626

Total received ... £135,036

Total promised in instalments, but not yet received ... 100,000

Total received and promised ... £235,036

Total amount paid from the Fund for grants ... 46,891

Ditto working expenses 4,180

Single grants voted but not as yet paid ... 58,090

Renewable grants for living agents, computed for one year from the present time ... 18,365

Total thus appropriated ... £127,526

It thus appears that the future operations of the Fund are mainly dependent upon the 100,000*l.* promised but not yet received, and on new subscriptions.

Father Ignatius is stated to be "too ill to undertake any work for some time to come."

DEPARTURE OF DR. COLENSO.—Dr. Colenso has left England in the Verulam, Captain Creak, one of

the line of ships owned by Bullard, King, and Co., of London, which sailed from Gravesend on the evening of the 18th inst. bound to Port Natal. The Verulam left the Downs on Tuesday afternoon.

SUPPRESSION OF A COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.—Some months since Dr. George Smith, who is now in England, resigned the bishopric of Victoria (Hong Kong), and it is stated that the difficulties in connection with the letters patent are so great that no successor to Dr. Smith will be appointed. The see was founded in 1849, and the jurisdiction of the bishop extends over the congregations of the Church of England in China. The salary, 1,000*l.* a year, is payable from the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund. There are about twenty clergymen in the diocese.

PROPOSED NEW ENGLISH BISHOPRIC.—An energetic appeal is about to be made to the Crown to allow advantage to be taken of the present vacancy in the chief ecclesiastical office connected with the collegiate church of Southwell to create a new episcopal see, to be formed mainly out of the present extensive diocese of Lincoln. The Bishop of Lincoln has expressed his willingness to give up part of his diocese, with the patronage belonging to it, to the new Bishop of Southwell, if the arrangement can be speedily effected.

MADAGASCAR.—Mr. Ellis's application to be allowed to go to the Betsileo country has again been refused, the Government informing him that they would let him know when it will be safe for him to travel. My opinion is, that the Hovas are not at all anxious to have religion and civilisation carried to any other tribe, as I understand that the Church missionaries at Vohemar are not allowed to extend their operations beyond three miles of the town. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel missionaries at Tamatave labour among the Betsimessarakas, and have extended their operations about sixty miles north. The Independent church here, consisting chiefly of Hovas, is flourishing, and of late they have obtained two very good native pastors from the capital, whom they are endeavouring to support.—*Patriot Correspondent.*

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The 19th annual conference of the British Organisation of this Alliance is this year appointed to be held at Hull. The first sitting of the conference will be held at noon on Tuesday, the 26th of September, and two or three meetings per day will be held until Friday, on the evening of which day the conference will be brought to a close by a public meeting held in the Assembly-rooms. Among the persons expected to preside at the meetings or take part in the business of the week are—Lord Calthorpe, Lord Benholme, and Lord Radstock; also, the Revs. J. S. Blackwood, rector, Middleton-Tyss, Yorkshire; J. Stoughton, London; R. H. Killick, London; Baptist Noel, R. Balgarnie, S. Thornton, Birmingham. Representatives are also expected from Holland, Italy, France, Switzerland, Germany, and Sweden, who will supply information as to the spread of the Gospel in foreign lands. The Hull committee are making preparations for receiving the numerous visitors who are expected in the town.

DR. COLENSO'S CASE.—It is stated that the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Vice-Chancellor Wood, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hubbard, and Archdeacon Hale, who are the defendants to the Bishop of Natal's suit to recover the arrears of his income, have put in their answer, and that the principal grounds upon which they defend themselves for withholding the bishop's income are that the clergy of the colony refuse to obey him; that the bishops at home have prohibited him from officiating in their dioceses; and that the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has deprived him of all coercive power over his clergy, and also relieved him from all metropolitical jurisdiction and control; consequently that the objects sought by the subscribers to the fund have not been attained. The case will be argued after the long vacation. It will be gathered from the above statement that the substantial line of defence is one equally applicable to all the colonial bishops who have been appointed by letters patent in colonies possessing legislative institutions of their own.

CLERICAL PEERS.—The following clergymen have seats in the House of Lords as lay peers:—The Rev. A. E. Hobart, Earl of Buckinghamshire; Rev. W. G. Howard, Earl of Carlisle; Very Rev. W. J. Brodrick, Viscount Midleton; Rev. W. Nevill, Earl of Abergavenny; Rev. F. T. Wykeham Fiennes, Lord Saye and Sele; Right Rev. R. J. Eden, Lord Auckland; Rev. H. W. Powlett, Lord Bayning; Right Rev. T. Plunket, Lord Plunket; and the Rev. A. Curzon, Lord Scarsdale. In the Scottish peerage there is not one clergyman. In the Irish peerage there are only two clergymen, besides Lord Auckland, who is an Irish as well as an English baron—viz., the Very Rev. H. de Montmorency, Viscount Montmorres; and Rev. J. Beresford, Marquis of Waterford. The heir presumptive to the title of Lord Arundell of Wardour is his brother, a Jesuit priest. The heir presumptive to the Irish barony of Ffrench is also in Roman Catholic orders. The heirs to the titles of Sherard, Stuart de Decies, Buckhurst, Harberton, and Hastings, are also clergymen.—*Guardian.*

THE ANGLICAN AND ORIENTAL COMMUNIONS.—The efforts of the Eastern Church Association, and especially the energy, perseverance, and personal popularity in Servia, of one of the first Originators of that association, have induced the ancient orthodox Church of Servia to recognise the Anglican Church, to admit privately to holy communion, and to promise to admit to participation in the sacred mysteries, any traveller, whether priest or layman, of the Anglican Church, who shall bring with him

certain letters commendatory, the form of which will be arranged and agreed upon by the Servian episcopate. Thus we really at the present moment are in communion with the whole Orthodox Church. For the Servian Church is an Orthodox branch of the great Slavonic communion, and is in full connection and communion with Constantinople. If the Anglican Church be in communion with the Servian, the Anglican Church is also in communion with Constantinople. But the Servian Church has recognised our baptism, our orders, and our church position, and has admitted our members into communion with herself; therefore, now at last the Anglican Church and the Eastern Orthodox Church are as one. The heart of every believer must burst into an irrepressible *Te Deum* at such a mighty, glorious, truly Christian triumph.—*Church Times*.

THE IRISH CATHOLIC PRELATES.—Twenty-seven archbishops and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church are at present assembled in conclave in Dublin, but whether they have been summoned for purposes purely ecclesiastical, or are preparing a political manifesto, has not transpired.

DISSENT AND DRUNKENNESS.—The Rev. S. Davies, of Glossop, in a recent lecture at a Primitive Methodist Chapel, at Mansfield, stated, according to the *Nottingham Guardian*, that 33,000 persons were expelled annually from the Dissenting sects in this country in consequence of intemperance.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.—The arrangements for this gathering at Norwich are still not quite complete. Since allusion was last made to the subject, the Rev. J. B. Dykes, Mus. Doc., has undertaken to give the illustrated lecture on Church Music with which the Congress is to be brought to a conclusion. The Ven. Archdeacon Randall has also undertaken to read a paper on the Court of Final Appeal, Sir R. Palmer, M.P. who had at first consented to do so, giving up the task. While arrangements have thus been perfected in these respects, difficulties have arisen in respect to others. Thus the Rev. Canon Stowell, of Manchester, who with the Dean of Chichester, Dr. Hook, had consented to read a paper on the duty of the Church towards the home population, will not now be able to attend the Congress. The Dean of Cork, who had consented to deliver an address on preaching, will also not be present. The committee are accordingly now engaged in negotiations with a view to supply the blanks which have somewhat provokingly arisen in their programme. The general outline of the arrangements remains unchanged. The Congress will commence with divine service in the cathedral and a sermon by the Archbishop of York. On the afternoon of the same day (Tuesday, October 3), the Bishop of Norwich will open the Congress with an inaugural address, and the Congress will then proceed to consider the "Education of the Poor in its Relations to the Church and the State," and the "Court of Final Appeal." On the second day, which will close with a *conversazione* in St. Andrew's Hall, the topics set down for discussion are—"Cathedrals and Capitular Bodies, and how to increase their Usefulness"; the "Duty of the Church towards the Home Population"; the "Duty of the Church towards Foreign Christians"; and the "Division of Seats in England and Wales." On the third day the Congress will consider the "Spirit in which the Researches of Learning and Science should be applied to the Study of the Bible"; the "Duty of the Church towards the Brethren"; the "Position of the Church in Ireland"; "Preaching, its Adaptation to the Present Times"; and "Church Music." Altogether a heavy week's work has been cut out.

THE POPE AND THE PAPACY.—Abandoned by all the European Governments, the Court of Rome feels that it must continue its struggle alone, and it is preparing to do so with all the energy of despair. It is now organising the Italian Catholic Association for the Defence of the Liberties of the Church. The statutes of the association are being drawn up at Rome. The object will be to organise the numerous clerical party in the peninsula so as to exercise a powerful and inevitable pressure at the coming election, and on the Governmental machine as it now exists. Great exertions, too, are being made to obtain as many signatures as possible to the address from the Italians to the Pope, protesting against the rupture of the negotiations with Rome by the Italian Government. The address is being signed both in the kingdom of Italy and in the Papal territory, and the priests in the neighbourhood of Rome recommend the faithful from the pulpit to affix their names to it. In every small town commissioners have been appointed to receive signatures, together with subscriptions in money. Finally, the Pope has formed a project which will cause the greatest excitement throughout the Catholic world. Pius IX. was much struck by the *fêtes* at Florence in honour of Dante, and he has resolved next year to celebrate the eighteenth secular anniversary of the martyrdom of St. Peter (crucified A.D. 66) at Rome. The Catholic bishops of the whole world are to be summoned to the canonisation with which the celebration will commence; and Pius IX. wishes the whole of the Catholic laity—that is to say, all the faithful of the five parts of the globe—to be invited. The invitations to the bishops will be sent out in November; and each bishop is, in his turn, to call upon so many of the faithful of his diocese as can do so to undertake a pilgrimage to the Eternal City. On this occasion it is certain that important measures will be taken, and that an ecumenical council will be held. But where are to be lodged all the Catholics who will flock to Rome? Perhaps modern enterprise will

come to the rescue, and English or French speculators will erect temporary accommodation for the faithful in the Roman Campagna.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.—The sixth annual meeting of the Wesleyan Reform Union was held at Chapman-street Chapel, Manchester, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 15th and 16th of August. The chairman was elected by ballot, when Mr. E. Benson, of Birmingham, was chosen by the majority. The secretary read the general report of the union, from which it appeared that of the great number of converts reported last year from Staffordshire, many had joined the other churches in the district, not having Reform chapels to attend. From this cause and the decrease resulting from amalgamation (210), the union is less in numbers by 385 members, the announcement of which fact was

received by the delegates with great sorrow and feelings of deep humility. The totals of the statistical returns (showing the strength of the union) were—chaplains, 290, being a decrease of 12; preachers, 600, being an increase of 46; preachers on trial, 137, being an increase of 6; ministers, 19, being an increase of 3; leaders, 590, being a decrease of 50; members, 9,754, being a decrease of 385; on probation, 672, being a decrease of 45; Sabbath-schools, 167, being a decrease of 5; teachers, 3,651, being an increase of 149; scholars, 18,265, being a decrease of 2,695.

The report was adopted after a general discussion, during which attention was directed to the great necessity there was of employing more young men in exhorting as cottage-preachers. This, it was urged, would increase the number of church-members and Sunday-schools. Mr. Lord, of Bradford, brought forward a motion recommending the churches composing the union to adopt the name of "Congregational Methodists." He said that as Wesleyan Reformers they were not as they were, and the term Wesleyan Reformers was not expressive of their church organisation. "Wesleyan Reform" was only expressive of their agitative character, and now that they had formed Christian communities, still to hold to the particular name which expressed their position, when they were in quite contrary circumstances, was to him an absurdity, and repulsive. After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, on the ground that there was not sufficient information on the subject to make the change desirable. The Rev. J. Butler, Bradford, proposed that the churches should be recommended to induce the young men to adopt the system of cottage prayer-meetings and open-air services.—Mr. Porter, of Doncaster, seconded the motion, which was adopted. Before the meeting separated, resolutions were passed congratulatory of the abolition of slavery in America, and expressive of the sympathy of the meeting with the efforts being made by the Liberation Society. It was also determined to adopt a petition to Parliament to close all places for the sale of intoxicating liquors on the Sunday.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.—A correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* tells the following story. In the autumn of 1857 I spent a few days in a country parsonage, and on the following morning, at breakfast, the pastor's wife received a letter, which her tit-tittering told us must be a titbit. "Ha, uncle," exclaimed she, "here are clerical doings exactly to your taste." The writer, a lady in a distant county, narrated that there had lately come into the next parish a new vicar—a very fine young man, who at school had no superior either in Greek or in boxing, and who at the university won honours for his classics and silver cups for his boating. He was beginning in earnest the work of an evangelist among a long-neglected, vicious, and brutal people. He had a plan, and a will; but many worthy folk were fearing that his zeal was without knowledge—or wisdom, at any rate. One of his first measures was to open a school in a remote part of the parish, and get the room licensed for week-day preaching. But all the drunks rose against such unheard-of proceedings. They would run after him, cursing and hooting, and discharging volleys of sods and other missiles. Finding remonstrance vain, he adopted another course on the Wednesday evening in the week before I heard the story. Making a stand in the middle of the road, at the entrance of the hamlet, just as the storm arose, and looking the savages in the face, he addressed them thus, in a firm, quiet voice, which commanded their attention:—"My good fellows, I have borne this patiently for some time, but now I must put a stop to it; and I'll do it in your own way. Choose your best man, and we'll fight it out. If I beat you'll give up, you know." They looked at him unbelievably; but, throwing his coat on a bush, he added—"I am in earnest; send your man." The ruffians laid their heads together, and then a burly giant stepped forth, and stripped, and made a furious dash at his reverend challenger, who quietly parried the unskillful blows, and played with them for a few seconds. But then a fist was planted in the peasant's chest, and he lay at full length on the ground. Quickly gathering himself up, however, he skulked away to his companions. "Now send your next best, and I'll go through the lot of you." Again their heads drew together, and another threw down his jacket; going to work, however, with a more cautious energy. But at once a stomacher stretched him on the road. "Your next." Once more a conglomerate of dense pates was formed. "Bill, thee teck him." Bill eyed the hero askance, and shook his head. "Thee, Jim!" a shake of the head from Jim also. "Dick, thee'll teck th' parson?" a shake more decided, and a stiff "Nay, nay; I'se see thee hung fust." And now the first one who was vanquished stood forward, and, like a brave man, called out, "I say, parson, yo're a rare young un, yo ar. I'se tell thee what: we're

going to hear yo preych." And they all followed him along the little street, said the writer, and heard the Word quietly, adding, "It remains to be seen what will come of the fight." What did come of it? I heard, a long time afterwards, that from that day the men doffed their hats, and the women curtained, and the children looked awe-stricken, when they met or passed him; that the church and schools were filled; that the beerhouses were nearly all shut up; and that a great moral and religious reformation was in progress. That gentlemen had previously been the instrument of a like change in an equally demoralised parish. I may add that a few years back he was deemed the fittest clergyman in the Church to go out as bishop to a scene of great personal danger in a heathen country.

Religious Intelligence.

ENFIELD.—The Rev. H. Storer Toms, of New College, London, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Chase Side Congregational Church, Enfield, N., and will commence his ministry on the first Sunday in September.

ST. GEORGE'S STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CHORLEY.—This chapel, which was nearly empty three years ago, at the settlement of the present pastor, the Rev. W. Southwick, has recently had galleries erected in it, to meet the requirements of the increasing congregation. The galleries, which are exceedingly light and beautiful, have been built according to the designs of Mr. R. Moffat Smith, of Manchester. The entire cost, including the expense of some minor alterations, is under 300*l.* Reopening sermons were preached on the 17th and the 20th inst. by the Rev. Watson Smith and S. St. N. Dobson, B.A., of Manchester. The amount collected on those occasions was 30*l.* 10*s.*

POPLAR.—On Tuesday evening a very interesting meeting was held in connection with the Independent church meeting in Trinity Chapel, East India-road, Poplar. The pastor of the church, the Rev. George Smith, D.D., has been on a fraternal mission to the Congregational churches of Canada. He has thus been separated from his family and flock for a period of three months, and only returned late on Sunday evening last. With the view of giving him a hearty welcome home again, a tea-meeting of the church and congregation was held in the Trinity Schoolrooms, Upper North-street, when about 500 sat down to tea, Dr. Smith presiding. Mr. Thomas Roope occupied the chair, and, after a congratulatory speech, invited the congregation to rise as an expression of welcome to their minister. The entire congregation at once stood up, and gave vent to their feelings. The Rev. Dr. Smith acknowledged with some emotion this testimony of gladness at seeing him back again, and then gave some very interesting incidents of his travels and experiences. The meeting was a very pleasant one, and pastor and people seemed highly delighted at seeing each other once more.—*East-end News*.

ILFRACOMBE, NORTH DEVON.—The opening of the new schoolroom (the want of which has been long felt) in connection with the Baptist chapel in the above town, took place on Wednesday, 23rd August. Service was held in the afternoon, at which the Rev. J. R. Wood, of Barnstaple, read the Scriptures and prayed; and the Rev. R. P. Macmaster, of Bristol, preached an earnest and impressive discourse from Hebrew x., 1st part verse 38:—"The just shall live by faith." A well-attended tea-meeting then took place in the schoolroom, after which a public meeting was held in the chapel, presided over by J. Blackwell, Esq., of Barnstaple. After prayer by the pastor of the church (the Rev. J. E. Taylor), a short financial statement was read by him, from which it appears that the expenses of erection were 300*l.*—towards which amount there remained to be raised 130*l.* by the opening services and efforts yet to be put forth. The Revs. W. F. Clarke, Wesleyan; W. Davey, of Combe Martin; F. Brooks, of Wallingford; J. R. Wood, of Barnstaple; and R. P. Macmaster, of Bristol, then delivered interesting and profitable speeches, which were listened to with evident pleasure. The Rev. J. E. Taylor followed with a few remarks, and the proceedings were terminated with prayer by the Rev. J. R. Wood. On Thursday evening the Sabbath-scholars had a tea, followed by the recitation of pieces, singing by a class recently formed, &c. The services were continued on Lord's-day, the 27th; when collections were again made after sermons preached by the Rev. T. Brooks, of Wallingford. The schoolroom—of which Mr. A. Lauder, of Barnstaple, is the architect—is much admired for its convenience and beauty. The internal measurements are forty feet by twenty; height from floor to ridge piece of roof, twenty-five feet.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, HALIFAX.—Our readers are aware that for some time past it has been in contemplation to build a new Congregational chapel in the upper part of Halifax, upon a site a little above Belle Vue, the residence of Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P. Upwards of 6,000*l.* having been subscribed, the promoters have felt themselves warranted in at once proceeding in the matter, and they accordingly invited designs. Four were submitted, the preference being given to one marked "Nemo," which is, we believe, the work of Mr. Joseph James, London, the architect of Square Church. The building he proposes to erect is without transepts, which have been avoided as tending to divide the congregation; and may be described as a well-proportioned parallelogram, divided into nave and aisles by means of columns and

arches. There is to be a spire, at present intended to be placed on the side next the town, but its position can be changed without detriment to the general effect, should that be thought advisable. The seat accommodation provides room for 896 adult sitters—566 on the ground floor and 330 in the gallery, without including the back seats in the latter, which furnish accommodation for 96 additional sitters. A clear twenty inches has been allowed for each sitter, and the pews on the ground floor are two feet ten inches from centre to centre, as is also the front row in the gallery. The galleries are much steeper than they are generally constructed; so that the whole of the people in them can be seen, instead of only those in the front pew, as is generally the case in flat galleries. The general design of the exterior is that of the early middle pointed Gothic architecture. By choosing this period, the architect has been enabled to give large openings to all the windows, especially to those at the sides, and hence the building will be thoroughly well lighted. The estimated cost of the building is £5,000. It is proposed that schools shall hereafter be erected in connection with the church, but at present this part of the scheme stands over. As regards the church, tenders will be asked for without loss of time.—*Halifax Courier.*

Correspondence.

NANTMEL v. CHURCH-RATE.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—The geographical position of the above place is no doubt an unexplained puzzle to most of your readers. Suffice it to say that it is no other than a very small portion of Gwyllt Wales—a rather extensive parish in the upper part of Radnorshire, *alias* Little England. Compared to the extent of acreage, it may be considered, perhaps, but thinly populated; although a very large percentage of the parishioners are thoroughly-going, respectable, and well-to-do farmers, amongst whom not a few are they who live comfortably free and easy in their own ancestral rights of freehold farms and cottages. So much about its *locus standi*.

The county of Radnor is generally accused of being very much behind and immeasurably lower than any other county in the Principality in the ascending scale of social refinement and mental development. How much truth there may be in these statements I am not, at present, going to prove or deny. One thing I must say, that however dark, ignorant, and uncivilised the county, as a rule, may be, Nantmel is, in my opinion, a bright exception; and of all the parishes in the county, this is decidedly the most enlightened and religiously inclined. But at the same time, and although admitting the truthfulness of this statement, it has, after all, but very little to boast of in this respect; and is far, aye, immeasurably far, from what it ought or should be.

By way of passing on, I may observe that the moral training and religious convictions of this parish are decidedly and pre-eminently Nonconformist, amongst which those of Anabaptists are by far the most prevalent. Judging from the usual average attendance on Sundays in the different places of worship, I would say that Dissenters are at least three to one for every Churchman; and besides this large numerical disparity, if we were to consider the matter again, upon the grounds of principle and religious training, I believe this marked disproportion would appear still greater, and much more formidable. Every conscientious Churchman, as well as every unbiased Dissenter, cannot do less than admit the fact that Nantmel, with all its faults and shortcomings, is unexceptionally a rank and thorough-going Dissenting parish. This naturally leads the writer to make another remark, to which he would particularly call the attention of the reader.

A few months ago a parish meeting was convened at the vestry-room for the purpose of levying a Church-rate. Both parties—*pro* and *con*.—having mustered their forces strongly to the field of battle, and the question having been put to the meeting, it was, on show of hands, negatived by a sweeping majority. The *pro* party, not willing to be thus unceremoniously defeated, demanded a poll of the whole parish, which, strange to say, resulted in reversing the former vote, and in establishing a rate. Upon second consideration, this unexpected decision is not really so unaccountable as it may at first sight appear. When we come to think, on the one hand, of the heavy pressure and undue influence—or what is called in electioneering circles, the screw—which was brought to bear so forcibly upon a large number of the ratepayers, and on the other, when we take to account the numbers of men, here, as well as in most places, who are, I am sorry to say, constitutionally too weak to bear such pressure, or whose accommodating stomachs are but too ready to swallow anything in the shape of a plum, especially if well sugared, I say it was not at all strange the contest should terminate as it did. This again leads me a step further.

The reader will now see that a Church-rate is “by law established” in the parish, and as matter of course, all ratepayers stand equally related to its demands, and none—except those who are legally excusable—are justly exempted from its claims. Now, is that the real case in Nantmel? I am sorry to say no. Upon inquiry I find there are several large and respectable ratepayers who have not yet paid it, and more than that, some of them, I understand, are determined to stick out; and to have even set the red book authorities at their defiance to raise it, or if not exactly that, something very nearly tantamount to it. In the face of this glaring fact, I ask in the name of everything that is just, fair, and honourable, is it right and proper that some should be compelled to pay while others are allowed to take the law into their own hands and blankly refuse? If the rate is a legal and *bona fide* thing, why not exact it from all alike? if not, then I say, heaven pity those who have been blind and innocent enough to pay it. All we want is fairness and equity done between man and man. And to whom are we to look for the proper exercise of these

prerogatives unless it is to the mandates and office-bearers of the Church?

Now, Mr. Editor, what say you to these proceedings? Do you consider them fair and equitable? I call upon the churchwardens and all those who may be concerned in the matter, to give us a full and satisfactory explanation of the subject, and let us at once have this injustice rectified, and especially in sacred Church matters, let us not have any onesidedness or partiality—let us not make a fish of one man and a stone of another.

A RATEPAYER.

On the Banks of the Wye, Aug. 23, 1865.

LEEWAY!

How is it that two centuries have sufficed for it (Dissent) to have advanced to almost a sort of rivalry with the Church, which had all the leeway of sixteen centuries to aid it, and all the prestige of being the Church of this realm?

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—The above is copied from the paper of the Rev. Mr. Venables, quoted in your last number.

Now, Mr. Editor, just let a sailor put in a word here. That is a singular phrase, and a more singular thought, for an officer on the quarter deck of the old ship with her bluff bows and heavy rig to write down.

For the benefit of every landsman, let me say that leeway is not headway, and that when the “leeway” column in the log book receives a figure, it is always put down with pain. Allow me to say that leeway is generally made as follow:—

1. By a lazy helmsman who does not keep his weather eye open, who does not sufficiently watch the point of the compass nor the ship's head.

2. By a dishonest helmsman who knowingly steers the ship out of her course, to prolong the voyage and increase the pay.

3. By hard gales when the ship is obliged to heave to, and when for half a knot of headway she makes four knots of leeway.

To gather up, leeway is always a disaster to be repaired as soon as possible, and every careful seaman will try to be windward of his course rather than to leeward.

Now, ever since Captain Constantine made that ugly splice, leeway has been made, and, perhaps, from one or other of all of my three particulars; only, instead of “hard gales” read “golden gales,” for these have “broached to” many a promising craft.

Let Dissenters speak right on in the strength of their simplicity. One is their Master, straight the course laid down, fair is the wind, bright is the prospect, sure the hope, firm the promise. “Watch unto prayer; quit ye like men.”

Yours in all heartiness,
FRANK WEATHEREYE.

Point Lookout, Aug. 25, 1865.

“THE SIN OF DISSENT.”

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR.—The Rev. Mr. Venables, on whose tract, “How to deal with Dissenters,” you justly animadverted in this week's *Nonconformist*, lays great stress on the importance of the clergy making the sin of Dissent more fully the subject of public exposure and warning. I wish he would give us a specimen from his own teaching of just the very thing he means to inculcate on his brethren. The result of it, perhaps, he would not like to expose. But, as he fails to set forth a full-length example, I may be allowed to furnish one for him, which I met with only the day before yesterday, in the course of my reading, from old Bishop King, a regular orthodox specimen of how the Church of England dealt with Dissenters formerly, and how, as I strongly suspect, its high-priests would deal with them still, at least judging from the antique tone of such kind of apostolical legitimates as your paper makes us more than occasionally acquainted with. Says the good bishop:—“There is but one Lord, one Mediator, one Spirit, one baptism, one supper, one faith,—all in unity. The body and state is then strongest, when the body of believers have but one heart and one soul amongst them all. And shall one people, within the same land, and under the same government, sunder and distract themselves into many religions? or can the Lord be at unity with that people where iniquity is allowed to deal in the manner or matter of His service otherwise than He hath prescribed? The counsel of Maccus to Augustus the Emperor, is very sage, and the reasons he has alleged such as touch the quickest vein of the question in hand. Put his words into the mouth of some other man, whose lips an angel hath touched with a coal from the altar of the Lord, and the Holy Ghost sanctified, they are then right worthy to be accounted of. Thus he exhorts: ‘The Divine Godhead see that thou reverence thyself, according to the laws of thy country, and cause others to do the like; and those that change anything in matters appertaining thereto, hate and correct, not only in behalf of the gods, but because such as bring in new gods draw others also to alteration and change.’ What conjunction of minds can there be, what at-one-ment, what inward peace, sincere charity, hearty God-speed in that disparity of religion where one house hath Jews, another Samaritans, and burning in emulation for their several services, so that fire and water shall sooner agree than their judgments and affections? Let our laws be grounded upon the law of God, and it would be the greatest safety of our land, to enact, as the Athenians sometimes did, that whosoever should speak one word of their god beside their laws, should be punished unmercifully for it. Advice will, I grant, often do more than threatening, and therefore let us first speak to the conscience by good counsel; but if the ear of the conscience be stopped with wax, shake the whole house about her, and raise her up; speak to the ears of the Body, Inheritance, Liberty; let the Body tell the Conscience, ‘I am afflicted’—the Inheritance, ‘I am diminished’—Liberty, ‘I am restrained for thy sake.’ These are arguments and persuasions that have done good. Were I worthy to give advice, I would have a writer go with his inkhorn from man to man, and mark them in their foreheads that cause us to mourn for the welfare of our realm, and as bondmen to their brethren they should hear wood and draw water to the host of Israel, as Joshua used the Gibeonites for their gulf. . . . The cause is the Lord's. . . . Let us not make the temple [our country] a stow, a common receipt for all comers, that both Atheists, Papists, Anabaptists, and all sorts of sectaries, may hold what conscience they will, and serve such God as like themselves.” This, I

venture to submit, is, in plain unvarnished outspeaking, the animus of all that politically prestidiced churches, as such, of whatever kind, can or would teach us on how to deal with Dissenters. A monopoly question, of course, it need must be; and the more virulent because of all monopolies religious monopoly is the most unnatural and unjust. I strongly suspect, however, that Mr. Venables has missed his mark this time, as before. The spirit of the age will tolerate a great many things—intolerance, even, if it will only reason; but it will not tolerate the *ipse dixit* dogmatism and self-conceit with which he advises preaching a ding-dong senseless crusade—a thing he need not do—against all the uncircumcised Gentiles of the land, save his own kin. If he would bring the ordinances of the State Church into further contempt, Prayer-book, canons, services, and all else, he had better push his luck to the utmost extent of his powers of persecution in this direction, although there are men, even in the Church of England, as wise as he, from whom he may learn both charity and common sense to the contrary. They will tell him that the less said, after his fashion, the sooner mended. Dissent has been too deeply rooted in the nation to be ever cured, except with the cure of the evil which occasions it. What that is, Mr. Venables would do well to examine perfectly. Alas! it is a long, long, story. Or, failing this, to complete the folly, why not match his treatise, “How to Deal with the Dissenters,” with another, “How to Dispose of the Toleration Act”?

I am, Sir, yours truly,

T. C. H.

August 24, 1865.

THE CATTLE MURKIN LAST CENTURY.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

MY DEAR SIR.—I herewith hand you a copy of a prayer written by the prelate Bengel, of Herbrechtingen, in the beginning of the last century, upon an occasion of murrain and pestilence. The appropriateness of the language may be such as to make the prayer acceptable to many of your readers, and may serve to assist them in family devotion and other religious exercises.

I remain, very truly yours,

W. TYLER.

247, Hackney-road, Aug. 26, 1865.

“A PUBLIC PRAYER UPON AN OCCASION OF MURKIN AND PESTILENCE.

“Almighty God, Heavenly Father, all things are in Thy hands; and Thou doest according to Thy will in the army of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth. All, whatsoever liveth, hath life and favour from Thee; but when Thou takes away their breath from man or beast, they die and return to their dust. Health and sickness, plenty and scarcity, life and death, are at Thy disposal. By whatever Thou givest to the children of men Thou wouldst draw to Thyself those who have departed from Thee, and wouldst amend the lives of those who fear Thy name. Thou hast hitherto abundantly manifested Thy grace towards us, that we may obtain everlasting salvation through Thy Son, our Lord Jesus Christ; and therewith enjoy Thy blessings even in this world.

“But, forasmuch as instead of yielding to Thee that obedience which is so justly due, we have departed further and further from Thee, Thou hast made us to feel Thy chastening rebuke, or to see it in those around us, or to hear it at a distance.

“Wars and rumours of wars have approached our borders; the ripening fruits of the ground have been destroyed by tempest; our cattle in multitudes perish by disease; and even our fellow-men, both old and young,—some in large numbers together, others singly and almost unnoticed—are swept away by infectious sickness, and though not bid from Thee, it is hidden from us, what further awaits us.

“Thou, O Almighty God, canst in a moment consume Thy rebellious people with a word, or send such spiritual and temporal distress, that we should choose death rather than life. It is by Thy mercy, O God of all grace, it is by Thy long-suffering and forbearance, that we live, and have space afforded us for considering the things which belong to our peace, and for laying hold of the gracious hope set before us in Christ Jesus.

“Grant to us a submissive, meek, wise, and understanding heart, that we may feel Thy hand, know Thy counsel, and not imagine that these calamities have come upon us by chance; much less submit to our sufferings under the false notion of fate and necessity.

“Preserve us from intemperance, obduracy, pride, and rebellion of spirit; from wantonness and envy, from murmuring and unrighteousness; and work in us true repentance and conversion towards Thee, with lively faith, holy importunity of prayer, childlike obedience to Thy blessed will and commandments, and cordial, active love towards one another; that Thou mayest remove Thy plagues far from us, and see it no longer needful to indict them.

“Assist those who counsel and promote the public good, and grant them grace to adopt upon every occasion those measures which shall conduce to the temporal and spiritual well-being of all. Show Thy mercy upon those who are suffering affliction, O Thou who art the hope of all the ends of the earth, and of them that are far off upon the sea.

“Renew Thine image upon our souls by Thy Holy Spirit, that Thy good pleasure to do us good in all things may proceed without obstacle.

“Let the supplications of those who love Thy salvation in Christ Jesus prevail among the curses and imprecations uttered by the ungodly upon man and beast.

“God be merciful to us, and bless us. Cause Thy face to shine upon us, and we shall be saved. Amen.”

THE RECUSANT QUAKER AT THE LIVERPOOL ASSIZES.—Mr. Carson, the Quaker juryman who was fined by Baron Bramwell at the Liverpool assizes on Monday for refusing to take off his hat when in the jury-box, was called upon on Wednesday, and appeared before the judge uncovered. Mr. Baron Bramwell said that if Mr. Carson had refused to act as a juryman, or had behaved with disrespect, he ought to be fined. He (the learned judge), however, should remit the fine, but after considering the matter he had come to the conclusion that if Mr. Carson's conscience told him he ought not to remove his hat, there was nothing intrinsically disrespectful in it, and Mr. Carson might, therefore, if he chose, resume his hat.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Fontainebleau on Friday evening. The Princess Anna Murat and her two unfortunate companions remain at Neufchâtel. It appears that all three were thrown from the carriage and sustained severe injuries, but their condition excites no alarm. Dr. Nélaton, the eminent French surgeon, has left Paris for Neufchâtel, having received a telegraphic summons to proceed thither. The Empress remains at Neufchâtel with the injured ladies. The *Monsieur* states that the reception given to the Emperor at Berne, Lucerne, and Neufchâtel, was most cordial.

The *Paris Temps*, in an article on the Austro-Prussian Convention, says:—

Public spirit in Europe has fallen low indeed not to be moved by the proceedings of Prussia and Austria in the affair of the Duchies. France especially must be painfully affected, for after having sacrificed Denmark to the principle of nationalities, she sees this principle outraged by those by whom it had been invoked. The people of Lauenburg have been sold like cattle. But Prussia and Austria must understand that if their policy become the general policy of Europe, they will be likely to undergo more damage than they will bestow.

The article further says that the two German Powers would be liable to the imputation of insanity, had they not renewed the old alliance with Russia.

In the meantime it is clear that the position of Europe is gloomy and precarious. Public right no longer exists, and everything now is merely a question of stratagem, force, convenience, and expediency.

ITALY.

The Italian Government has issued an order to the effect that religious processions are not henceforward to take place in the public streets unless with the previous authorisation of the municipal authorities, who are empowered to prevent such ceremonials if necessary. This order has been called forth by the disturbances which attended religious processions lately in the streets of Naples and other cities.

Signor Lanza, the Minister of the Interior, has given in his resignation, which has been accepted by the King. The name of his successor is not yet known.

AUSTRIA.

AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN CONVENTION.

The official *Vienna Gazette* publishes the text of the convention, signed at Gastein, by Count Blome and Herr Von Bismarck, and sanctioned at Salzburg by the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria. The following is the substance of the most important articles of the convention:—

Article 2 declares Kiel a Federal port, places it under the command of Prussia, and states that both Powers shall have the right to use it for their men-of-war until the Federal Diet shall have passed resolutions relative to the future occupation of Kiel. Prussia is empowered to erect at Kiel the necessary harbour fortification, which will also be under her command. The garrison of Kendsburg, which is to become a Federal fortress, will be composed for the present of Austrian and Prussian troops, the supreme command to be each year alternately assumed by the two Powers.

By Article 6 the two contracting parties express their intention that the Duchies shall join the Zollverein.

Article 7 empowers Prussia to construct the canal uniting the German Ocean and the Baltic, through the Holstein territory.

Article 8 relieves Lauenburg from her share of the costs of the war, which will be divided between Schleswig and Holstein.

Austria receives 2,500,000 thalers as an indemnity for relinquishing her claims to Lauenberg. The separation of the co-dominions will, at the latest commence on the 13th September.

The official journal also reproduces the article of the *General Correspondenz*, which defends the cession of Lauenburg as not antagonistic to the traditional policy of Austria and the military commands in Schleswig and Holstein.

Austria and Prussia have, it seems, agreed upon certain points as the basis for a definitive settlement of the succession question in the Duchies. The one principal point is that, according to the terms of the treaty of peace with Denmark, Austria and Prussia alone have the right of regulating the succession. It was also agreed that the duty of defending the Duchies shall be undertaken by Prussia; and, finally, it was decided that however the succession question may be ultimately settled, the military resources of Schleswig-Holstein are to be placed at the disposal of Prussia. It would be impossible to imagine a more complete throwing over of the Federal Diet, the Duke of Augustenburg, and the populations of the Duchies.

AMERICA.

Advices from New York are to August 19th. In the dissensions in the Cabinet respecting President Johnson's reconstruction policy, certain members insist that it is too lenient, and that the rights of the negro have not been sufficiently guarded. Mr. Johnson has, however, resolved to adhere to the principles of the Republican and Conservative section of the Democrats. A coalition of those parties is being formed.

By the advice of Mr. Seward and Mr. Thurlow Weed, Mr. Simeon Draper has been removed from the post of Collector of Customs in New York, and the Hon. Preston King installed in his place. This act is considered to be an acknowledgment of a fusion between the parties. President Johnson's position is thereby much strengthened.

Provisional Governor Marvin, of Florida, made a

speech at Jacksonville on the 2nd, in which he urged the people to qualify themselves as speedily as possible in restoring the State to the Union through the necessary revision of its Constitution, a Convention for which he would authorise at an early day as he should deem judicious. He declared that the extension of slavery by the operations of the war had given to the negro every privilege enjoyed by the whites, excepting that of suffrage, and, he added, the question whether that privilege shall also be extended to him will be a proper subject for discussion and decision by the Convention.

The Provost-Marshal of Mobile has ordered the arrest of all negroes found in the streets after nine p.m. who are unprovided with passes from their employers. The mayor of that city has publicly announced that negro testimony against whites is invalid.

Secretary Harlow, of the Interior Department, in the course of a speech in Washington, stated that to those who had aided in elevating President Johnson to power, and who now apprehended that he might swerve from the principle upon which he was elected, he would say that they knew but little of the man whom they had honoured with their votes. Mr. Johnson, he continued, was nominated upon and occupied the same platform as Mr. Lincoln, and as his every official act and declaration thus far had been but in consummation or pursuance of the policy of Mr. Lincoln, it was only just to suppose that he would continue in the observance of that policy for the future.

Both Republican and Democratic Conventions for the nomination of State officers have been recently held in Maine, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. Upon each occasion resolutions were adopted approving President Johnson's plan of restoration, and advocating the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine.

The Anti-War Democracy of Ohio held a Convention on the 17th, and nominated the Hon. Alexander Long for Governor upon a platform which denied the right of coercion by the Federal Government, opposed emancipation, negro suffrage, military courts, suspension of *habeas corpus*, and the public debt, declared that the war had failed to achieve its objects, and that the Union could only be permanently restored upon the basis of State sovereignty.

The Kentucky elections resulted in the election to Congress of five candidates opposed to, and four in favour of, the Constitutional amendment to abolish slavery.

Reports of the proceedings of Mississippi State Convention to the 17th, state that ordinances had been introduced ratifying all judicial proceedings by the civil courts and all State laws passed during the war, and prohibiting the Legislature from imposing any civil disability, punishment, or forfeiture of estate upon citizens who have been engaged in the rebellion; also reports recommending the abolition of slavery by the amendment of the State Constitution, and memorials praying President Johnson not to garrison the State with negro troops, and that steps be taken in behalf of Mr. Jefferson Davis and other Confederate civil functionaries.

Great excitement was caused in New York on the 10th by the suspension of the banking-house of Kitchum, Son, and Co., in consequence of the discovery of extensive issues of forged gold certificates and abstraction of funds and securities by one of the partners, Edward Kitchum. The amount of the defalcation is variously estimated at from two and a half to five millions, involving in losses several bankers and brokers. Edward Kitchum had absconded with upwards of 60,000 dols. of the abstracted funds in his possession. A reward of 5,000 dols. has been offered by the Importers and Traders' Bank, which lost heavily by his defalcation, for his arrest. He was supposed to be concealed in or near New York. Confidence has since considerably revived.

Gold was 44½ per cent. premium on the 19th.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A telegram from Rio, dated August 6, says:—“The Emperor has advanced to St. Gabriel, the people everywhere displaying great enthusiasm. The whole province of Rio Grande has risen in support of the Emperor. The Paraguayans have not yet crossed the Ibicuhy. A decree has been issued calling out for active service all the National Guards of the empire.”

CANADA.

The Canadian Ministry, it is announced, will defer the Confederation, Intercolonial Railway, and Defence questions until next year, when they will also legislate upon the purchase of the Hudson's Bay Territory.

Official documents have been published, showing the Ministerial negotiations which took place for the reconstruction of the Canadian Government consequent on the death of Sir E. P. Taché. From these documents it appears that his Excellency the Governor-General wished that the senior member of the Cabinet, Mr. Macdonald, should succeed, so as to make no alteration in the policy or measures of the Cabinet, and Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Cartier both assented to the arrangement. Mr. Brown, however, declined to assent, on the ground that to give the premiership to Mr. Macdonald would really be a departure from the principle of the Coalition Ministry, because Mr. Macdonald was a party leader, and the Liberal party being the strongest in the Chamber, objected to the premiership and its attendant influence being in the hands of a political opponent. He offered, however, to consult with his party. Mr.

Macdonald and Mr. Cartier thereupon thinking that such a consultation would cause too great delay, as the opening of Parliament was approaching, suggested the nomination of Sir Narcisse Bellegue, of the same party as Sir E. P. Taché. Mr. Brown assented to remain in the Cabinet with that gentleman, provided the old policy of the Coalition Ministry was carried out.

NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram from Melbourne of July 28 says:—“The Maori King has agreed to the arrangement made by William Thompson, and desires to meet Mr. Graham, who obtained the latter's submission.”

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Nianfei is encamped in the neighbourhood of Pekin. It is reported that he has taken the city.

Burgovine is still in custody. The American Minister has again demanded his release, with an intimation that refusal will be considered a *casus belli*.

The Taiping rebellion appears to be extinguished. A severe typhoon has occurred in the vicinity of Hongkong, and several shipping casualties are reported.

Intelligence from Japan states that affairs in that country are quiet.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The King of the Greeks has left Athens on a visit to Corfu.

Several of the Poles who were sent to Siberia for political offences in 1863 have lately made their escape, and have settled in Paris and other continental towns.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.—The *Philadelphia North American* says there are six or eight regular physicians in that city, whose daily practice is equal to that of the average of male physicians. One of them keeps three horses in constant use.

RELEASE OF MR. MOSES.—A telegram from Salerno of Saturday's date, says:—“Mr. Moses, who was captured last March by the brigands, was released last night, having paid 30,000 dollars ransom.”

LOSS OF A STEAMER IN THE CHINA SEAS.—It is feared that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Corea is lost. She sailed from Hong-Kong on the evening of the 29th June, and it is known that on the same evening she encountered a typhoon. In this, it is feared, she foundered with all hands.

THE SUEZ CANAL.—It appears that the Suez Canal has not been opened after all. It is stated, on the authority of a recent visitor to the works of the canal, that certainly for a couple of years the canal proper will not be opened, and that to which the telegram refers is simply a fresh-water canal fed from the Nile, but having only from three to five feet depth.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.—So far as can be judged at present (says the *Times of India*) the breadth of cotton sown in Western India is decidedly less than in recent years. This does not arise so much from doubt as to the probable remunerative price of cotton, as from the relatively high tangible price of grain and the necessity of crop rotation. There is little indication of extended cultivation.

BULLFIGHT.—The spectacle of a bullfight has just been exhibited in the vast Roman amphitheatre of Nimes (Gard). More than 10,000 spectators, a large proportion of whom were women, enjoyed the carnage for upwards of four hours. Five horses were disembowelled by the bulls, and six of these latter were tortured with explosive darts, and then, when excited to a paroxysm of fury, despatched with swords.

EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK.—Since 1847 above 3,000,000 emigrants have landed at New York. From January 1st to August 1st this year 110 steamers and 116 sailing ships have brought 96,452 emigrants; 20,000 emigrants are now due here, and 15,000 Poles are known to be on their way to this land of freedom. It is interesting to watch the landing of emigrants. Men, women, and children of every clime, and speaking many languages, strain their eyes to catch a glimpse of their future home. As a general rule, German emigrants bring most baggage, and Irish emigrants the least.—*New York Paper*.

FEARFUL HURRICANE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.—Intelligence has been received that a fearful hurricane swept over the Society Islands in the Pacific Ocean about the middle of May last, and the devastation was of the most extensive nature. The islands more principally affected by the tempest were the Society, Harmony, and Palmerston. One of the islands constituting the Palmerston group, called the Rear, situated on the north-east of the main island, had been completely washed away. Nothing but the coral breakers remain, which in case of a heavy sea were entirely visible to the eye, but in perfectly calm weather they are observable. Several vessels have been wrecked. Tahiti had suffered considerably from the hurricane.

THE PUNJAB.—A *Times* letter from the Punjab contains the following passage:—“There is much to hope for in this part of the country, for the people like their governors and they trust them. Not all the people feel thus, but there is a larger proportion here who do than anywhere else. Two years ago Sir Robert Montgomery, the retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, spoke to the Sikhs and other chieftains about the importance of educating their daughters. They listened, and believed that he really spoke for their good. Immediately they established schools of their own, with sometimes a small measure of the Government help, and now there are no fewer than 13,000 girls under regular

instruction. Men in the Panjab seem to me to love their work, and to set about performing it with steadfast courage, unsullied honour, and an earnest desire, above all things, to do well."

THE EMPRESS AND THE STRASBOURG CLOCK.—The only anecdote of the imperial excursion which has yet reached me is one of an act of flattery addressed to the Empress by the famous clock of Strasbourg Cathedral. It was striking a quarter past eight when the Empress arrived on the place, it then went on to strike 8th, 8th, and 9. Then the apostles came out of their niche and bowed their heads in courtly salutation, and not content with this, the cock, which only crows at midday, fluttered its wings and crowed notes of welcome to the Imperial visitor, whom it of course mistook for the sun in the zenith.—*Daily News Paris Correspondent.*

SOURCES OF THE NILE.—In a letter addressed to her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt from Khartoum, where he was still staying, Mr. Samuel Baker, the discoverer of the vast African lake, the Albert Nyanza, says:—

Since my arrival here I have learnt the sad news of poor Speke's death. I had looked forward with such pleasure to meeting him again! He and I planned the expedition together at Gondokoro, and he would have rejoiced at my success.

There is no longer any mystery connected with the Nile, nor any necessity for an expedition on that head, unless it is desired to explore the great lake that I have discovered (the Albert Nyanza). This can only be done by building a vessel for the purpose on the lake.

I shall never undertake another expedition in Africa. For the last three years I have not had one day of enjoyment, nothing but anxiety, difficulties, fatigue, and fever.

Having, thank God, succeeded, I do not regret the past, if I have earned the good opinion of my friends and countrymen.

A PAI MARIRE PRAYER.—The following Pai Marire prayer was found at Manzahi, and is translated by Mr. Charles Broughton, interpreter to the forces:—

By belief in the Ruler, all men shall be saved in the day of passing over and the pouring out of blood, lest they should be touched by the destroyer, the enemy, the governor, and his soldiers. The many thousands of the skies shall close up the mouth of the governor. To you, O Ruler, belongs the power to destroy his thoughts and the sources from whence they spring, and all his works. You alone, O Ruler, are the strong stone slung at the Governor, his works, and the thought of his heart. To you only belong the power to darken his eyes lest he should see the brightness, so that his thoughts may be troubled. By your power alone shall the Governor be completely overcome, because his works are evil. Be you strong, O Ruler, because your people, the men of Canaan, are naked people, and possessed of nothing. You know it. With you alone, O Ruler, is the correctness (of this). This is my earnest striving to you, O Ruler, that the heart of the Governor should be drawn forth by you, that it may be withered up in the sun, not to see any brightness, because he is the bad devil of the world, the destroyer of men.

PRESUMPTUOUS FEAT.—On the 18th ult. Leslie, the American Blondin, crossed the Niagara at the Falls on a rope 961ft. in length. He started from the American side wearing about his waist a broad band of thin iron, and from this chains led to his wrists and to bands encircling his legs about the knees. The irons were *bond fids*, not of the description provided for a previous performance of the kind, and weighed about 28lb., which, with the balancing pole, made a load of nearly 80lb., which was carried over the rope. A high wind was blowing at the time. When he arrived at the Canadian shore, his appearance indicated that thefeat had been a trying one. He speedily recovered his composure, and in five minutes started on his return, on this occasion relieved of his shackles, and performing several ventures on the way, such as hanging from the rope by his feet, the violent gusts of wind sometimes rendering his position one of extreme peril. His success was greeted with loud cheers.—*Hamilton (Canada) Times.*

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN AMERICA.—The radical party at the North are now so hopeless as to the prospect of securing, from the action of the President, what they consider a just measure of protection for the rights of the negroes, that a movement is on foot to bring the matter of negro suffrage before the Supreme Court under that clause of the Federal constitution which guarantees to each State a "republican form of government." They hold that that cannot be held to be a republican form of government under which a large proportion of the population is excluded from political rights, not by qualification, but by a quality—by a mere physical peculiarity like colour, which cannot be removed. They hope to induce the Supreme Court to interpret the constitution by the aid of the Declaration of Independence, or, in other words, to infuse into it the spirit of that instrument, by declaring, in a case properly brought before it, the government of those States in which colour is made a disqualification to be other than republican. The arguments against this view are that at the period of the foundation of the government this mode of defining "a republican form of government" did not prevail through the world generally; that it did not prevail here may be inferred from the fact that the framers of the constitution tolerated slavery, and actually permitted the entrance of one State, South Carolina, into the Union with a clause in the constitution restricting the suffrage to white men. But it is said that Chief Justice Chase inclines to the radical view, and so does Mr. Sumner; and Professor Parsons, of Cambridge, and a formidable array of authorities, are on the other side.—*Letter from New York.*

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN DELEGATES.—The delegates who recently visited England to discuss the relations of the mother-country with Canada

have laid a very interesting report of the results of their mission on the table of the Quebec Parliament. They seem to have been highly gratified by the cordial and frank reception they met with from the committee of the Cabinet appointed to confer with them. Having been assured of the hearty co-operation of the British Government in the project of confederating the North American colonies, they proceeded to discuss future military relations, and warmly protested against the statements which had been made in the last session of the English Parliament that Canada was indefensible. Such statements tended to injure them grievously, and they wished to know whether or not they were well founded. They accordingly asked that a report on the whole subject of the defence of Canada, with plans and estimates, might be obtained from the highest military and naval authorities of Great Britain.

"Such a report," they say, "was obtained and communicated to us confidentially, and we rejoice to say that it was calculated to remove all doubt as to the security of our country, so long as the hearts of our people remain firmly attached to the British flag, and the power of England is wielded in our defence." After much discussion, it was arranged "that if the people of Canada undertook the works of defence at and west of Montreal, and agreed to expend in training their militia, until the union of all the provinces was determined, a sum not less than is now expended annually for that service, her Majesty's Government would complete the fortifications at Quebec, provide the whole armament for all the works, guarantee a loan for the sum necessary to construct the works undertaken by Canada, and in the event of war undertake the defence of every portion of Canada with all the resources of the empire."

TERRIBLE SCENE AT SAN FRANCISCO.—A terrible scene was witnessed at San Francisco on the 7th of July. A desperado, named Mulligan, had been drinking hard, and the result apparently was an attack of *delirium tremens*. He was staying at the St. Francis Hotel, and on the morning of the 7th he fired from his room into a house opposite, but without injuring anyone. The police attempted to enter his room, but it was locked and barricaded, and the madman warned them not to force their way in, threatening to shoot the first man who should enter. A good deal of time was spent in parleying with him, and at length, upon an officer attempting to get in from a balcony through the window, he was fired upon and forced to beat a retreat. Mulligan now came upon the balcony, and no one for a time would venture near him. At length one M'Nabb, who recently committed a murder, but was pardoned, ascended the stairs. He was fired at by Mulligan and killed. The remainder of the story is thus told by a local paper:—"James Keating went upon the roof with a well-known Catholic clergyman, and attempted to descend through the skylight, but Mulligan ran into the third storey and fired at Keating, barely missing him, and they were compelled to retreat also. Special officer Dennison at this time got to the head of the stairs with a glass of brandy, which he asked Mulligan to drink, but the latter covered him with his pistol, and shouting, "Go down, there! go down, quick! for God's sake, go quick!" &c., compelled him to retreat, leaving the glass standing on the floor at the head of the stairs. Officers Ellis and M'Millan also attempted to ascend the stairs soon after, but were driven back in the same manner, and soon after they started diagonally across the street toward the north-east corner of Dupont and Clay, when Mulligan, running to a front window, opened it and fired, as is supposed, at them. The ball took effect in the bosom of John Hart, who stood in the crowd, killing him on the spot. Meantime, Captain Lees had been consulting with District Attorney Porter as to shooting Mulligan, representing him truly as a wild beast, whose every minute's existence endangered the lives of peaceful men. Mr. Porter advised the use of every effort to capture him alive, and a delay in resorting to extreme measures was made accordingly. This delay cost Hart his life. Mulligan had now drunk off the contents of a tumbler of brandy which had been left on the stairs by Dennison, and Captain Lees resorted to the measure of mixing a cocktail with a liquor which would have overpowered and stupefied the drinker in a few minutes, and got to the door at the foot of the stairs with it, urging Mulligan to let him come up. Mulligan, however, was more furious than ever, and a long parley ensued. Mulligan holding the pistol pointed down the stairway, and called out repeatedly, 'Go! go quick! leave there!' &c., assuring Lees that he did not wish to kill him, but would do so if he did not get away. Other officers made attempts to get into the building to capture him, but all failed, as Mulligan was thoroughly on his guard, and would not be caught unawares. At length, while Lees and others were parleying with him from the bottom of the stairs, Mulligan stepped quickly to the Clay-street front, through a narrow passage-way, leading between two rooms to the balcony, and, opening the window, was stepping out, with his pistol raised, with the evident intention of firing into the crowd again, when Officer Hopkins, who stood in the window of the building opposite, seeing that no time was to be lost, raised his musket and fired. The bullet struck Mulligan in the left temple, and he was dead in an instant. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'Justifiable homicide.'

REVISING BARRISTERS.—The revision of the lists of voters will commence next month, and will be concluded by the end of October. By a recent Act (28th Victoria, cap. 36) some alterations have been made. No court is to be held by a revising barrister for the revision of the lists of a county before the 20th of September in any year.

CRIMES OF THE WEEK.

On Wednesday a woman named Esther Lack, wife of a night-watchman in Southwark, was found to have murdered three of her children, aged nine, five, and one. It appears that the woman had recently had three children at a birth, and ever since that time had been haunted with the idea that they were an opposition to her husband, and that she would not be able to feed her children. She therefore cut the throats of three. There appears to be little doubt that, though not strictly insane, she is a moody woman, always ill, always "strange," and always very uncertain in her treatment of the children. The strangest part of the affair is that there was no actual want in the house, the husband earning 12. a week, while relatives profess themselves perfectly willing to have taken charge of the children. The mother appears to have been under the impression that she would be compelled to go into the hospital, and the children would then be at the "mercy of anybody."

An infant has been suffocated in Whitechapel. The mother, a young woman named Mary Palmer, was a barmaid at a public-house in that district, and after her confinement she wrapped the dead body of the infant in brown paper, and took it to a person of her acquaintance. The story she told was that she had given birth to the child in the cab, and she wished the person on whom she called to find an undertaker. As there are circumstances in the case which require further investigation, the inquiry into the case has been adjourned.

At Wolverhampton, on Saturday, a young man named Robinson killed a girl named Seagar. They had been engaged to be married, but seem to have quarrelled. On Saturday Robinson cut her throat, and afterwards attempted to kill himself. He cut his own throat seriously, but is expected to survive.

In Edinburgh, a man named James Kelly was killed on Saturday morning in a wretched place called Hyndford's Close. He and a man named Syme quarrelled, when Kelly was knocked down and killed.

Another most shocking tragedy has come to light at Highgate. On Thursday evening a Mr. Pringle picked up in Green Dragon-lane a parcel which, on being opened, was found to contain the body of a child about ten days old and frightfully mutilated. The head had been chopped off, the bowels were removed, the ribs broken, the legs and arms cut off, and one leg was missing. An inquest was held on the remains on Saturday, and adjourned in order that inquiries might be made by the police.

An extraordinary and most inhuman case of child-murder has been brought to light in Ireland. A woman named Darby, after being confined in Dungannon Workhouse of an illegitimate child, went to live with a farmer in the district, taking the child with her. In a few days the child became ill, and the mother kept it in bed, refusing to let anyone else attend to it. After suffering about a month, the poor little creature died, and it was then found that the inhuman mother had fractured its legs, arms, ribs, and other bones, in a great number of places. Consequent swellings and shocking sores had doubtless caused the child intense anguish. The mother had broken the bones from time to time, and, with a callousness that is absolutely horrifying, had watched the infant slowly pine away, adding to its fearful suffering by a fresh fracture every two or three days. The wretch—she does not deserve the name of woman—is in custody.

At Bengeworth, Evesham, late on Thursday night, a young man named Vale, who lived with his father, an aged man, returned home and quarrelled with some of his brothers and sisters. His father took part against him in the quarrel, upon which he seized the unhappy old man by the head, dragged him to the door, and threw him out with great violence into the street. The old man's head fell on the stone pavement, and with such violence that he died after giving one gasp. The unnatural son was apprehended.

A case of stabbing, which is likely to end fatally, occurred at Stratford on Sunday evening. Some quarrel seems to have taken place between a German cabinet-maker named Joseph Kruchen, residing there, and two other Germans, named Brenner and Heins. Kruchen's son says he saw Brenner stab his father several times. Kruchen himself was picked up wounded fearfully. He was carried to the London Hospital, and is not likely to recover. Brenner and Heins were apprehended, and have been remanded.

On Friday evening the bailiff of Mr. Nitchell, of Castle-hill, Kidderminster, was the victim of an outrageous assault. He was out reaping with some Welsh reapers, and was working too fast for one of them, who asked him not to go on so quickly, and on his persisting in doing so, this man, whose name is Baker, deliberately threw his reaping-hook at him. The point caught him by the cheek-bone close to the ear, and the hook cut him right across the face, severing the nose, and the wound extending from ear to ear.

Forgeries of shares in a metropolitan cemetery company to the amount of 25,000£. have been discovered. The forgeries are after the Robson and Redpath pattern. The secretary, whose name has not transpired, is said to have been taken suddenly ill during a meeting of the directors of the company to investigate, and to have died on the way home in a cab.

There was an attempt at murder and suicide yesterday in Regent-street, Westminster. A man named Shaughnessy seems to have been on ill terms with his wife for some time past. Yesterday he met her in Regents-street, and after speaking to her put his arm round her neck and cut her throat

with a razor. He then cut his own throat. The woman is not much hurt, but the man is not expected to survive.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 30, 1865.

THE COBOURG CEREMONIAL.

This morning's papers contain details of the inauguration of the Albert memorial at Cobourg on Saturday last. The weather was beautiful; the heat broiling; the crowd numerous. It was not till a quarter-to-four that the Queen arrived with her five youngest children. Her Majesty, evidently affected, bows and bows again to the hearty welcome. Descending, she is received by the Grand Duke, who leads her to the place of honour, the throne reserved for her in the native land of her deceased husband. There, dressed in widow's mourning, she accepts the homage of the representatives of every branch of the German family. Then followed the ceremony as described by the *Times* correspondent:—

The pavilion was soon filled with all the Royal personages, who took their seats and waited for the Queen's arrival from Rosenau. Soon after four the bells from all the steeples in Cobourg set up their loud peals, the cannon thundered from the fortress on the hill, the bands struck up the solemn notes of the English national anthem, and the Queen's carriages drove up amidst the loud shouts of the multitude. In the first carriage were her Majesty, Prince Arthur, and Princess Beatrice; in the second, the ladies and gentlemen of the Queen's suite. Of the Royal family only the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary were absent. They had remained at Rumpenheim, the summer residence of the Landgrave of Hesse. The Queen was received at the carriage-door by the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg. She soon appeared in her place in front of the pavilion; she wore deep mourning, black dress and bonnet, with a black veil thrown back, and under her bonnet that cap à la Mary Stuart with which the English public have lately become familiar. The Royal ladies around her wore colours, and the variety of their lively costumes presented a striking contrast to the sable hue in which the principal personage was attired. Prince Leopold and Prince Arthur wore Highland costumes. Prince Alfred wore the Cobourg uniform. All the other princes and their attendants displayed the English colours.

The Queen stood up in her place while anthems were sung by the chorus with an accompaniment by the band. She stood up while the Burgermeister of Cobourg, from a very low platform in the middle of the square below the statue, delivered a long—an unconscionably long—address, every word of which was lost to the tribunes, and to which no answer was vouchsafed. When the speech came at last to an end there were more lofty strains from the band, more peals of the bells, more discharges of artillery, and at a given signal the linen wrappers of the statue collapsed, and the gilt-bronze of the hero's effigy stood out, all glittering in the flaming sun, with its countenance fixed upon the countenance of the Royal lady by whose unwearied love it had been reared on its pedestal.

Presently the bevy of damsels in green and pink ribands, who had been so long baking and waiting for the performance of the part assigned to them in the ceremony, stepped forward, and one by one laid before the pedestal their wreaths and garlands. There was a new anthem by the chorus, and as its last notes died away the Queen withdrew, and we all thought she had gone back to her carriage, when she was seen at the head of all her family, walking across the square up to the monument, where she handed to the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg the bunch of flowers which had long lain before her on the balcony of the pavilion. Those flowers were laid by the Duke on the pedestal, and along with them all those of the Princesses and Princes, till the fragrant mass rose high up to the feet of the statue.

Her Majesty then walked back to the pavilion, and presently her carriage left the square amid the loud shouts of the deeply-moved people. The whole ceremony lasted hardly twenty minutes. When the last of the Royal carriages had disappeared, the multitude, which had long been pent up at the inlets of the market-place, broke in like a swelling tide upon the empty area, which was soon black with its swarming masses. Only a few minutes later, the Queen, who had been driving round the gaily-variegated streets, reappeared once more unexpectedly on the densely-beset square to obtain one more glimpse of the newly-inaugurated monument. The crowd, among whom her carriage could with difficulty make its way, greeted her enthusiastically on her progress, and it was noticed that as the Queen passed she had a smile and a kind word for the sculptor, Mr. Theed, who, together with Messrs. Thomas and Winterhalter, were standing on the steps of the pedestal.

I have been concise, and, no doubt, dry in the above description, because the scene, although pleasing, and even touching, had nothing in it that could be called imposing, and the very atmosphere of the place seemed to give it something of German domesticity and sentiment. The feelings of those many actors and spectators in the ceremony could not, however, be analysed so briefly. There were not a few amongst those present whose imagination could go far back

into the past and bring it to bear on the present with all its whelming contrast. Even as the principal personage stood before me in her weeds on the platform of that pavilion, my memory could conjure back the image of a young, almost too young Princess, as she passed before me, much closer than I saw her now, all dressed in white, between two lines of her loyal subjects, on the terrace at Windsor, more than five-and-twenty years ago. The career that was then opening led to one of the most glorious and fortunate reigns in English history; but its lustre, after so many years of domestic bliss, was partly obscured by a great domestic calamity. The sharer in all that happiness and that greatness—he who was at that time just expected to come over to England from this very spot—where was he now? He stood before her, "even with such majesty, such warm life," as all the trick of art can give, but was no less a mere recollection, a monument of the past!

There was many a moment in that short space of twenty minutes that sent a thrill through the veins of even the most collected and unimpressionable spectator. The cannon announcing the Queen's arrival, her appearance in front of the platform, the falling of the drapery that enshrouded the "dead likeness," none of these was so overpowering, nothing took us so much by surprise, as the simple act of the Queen walking up to the monument to pay her tribute of affection to the dear departed. That, I believe, was the essentially German part of the performance; it was the touch of nature that came home to every man's bosom. One could almost have cried out "Music, awake him; strike!" and expect the transformation in the "Winter's Tale" reproduced before us. Her Majesty went through the whole ceremony with her wonted command over her feelings. The Princess of Prussia was visibly affected by the scene before her.

The sun was too painfully dazzling, and the gilding of the bronze too vivid, to allow one to do justice to the merits of the statue as a work of art, or to enable me at this moment to give a description of it. The model has long been before the London public, and every one is aware of the rare advantages the sculptor, Mr. Theed, had, in his long intercourse with the Prince Consort, in the mask which he was allowed to take of the countenance after death, and of the still rarer skill with which he availed himself of those advantages again and again to reproduce the most perfect likeness of a countenance so familiar to all of us—a countenance in which the worth within so happily harmonised with the outward beauty; a countenance no less endeared to all beholders by the most exquisitely handsome set of features than by the ineffable benevolence of its expression.

The execution in bronze by the Nuremberg founders is greatly to the satisfaction of the artist himself. The statue is ten feet high. The pedestal is of polished granite, and bears in front an inscription with the names and titles of the Prince,—"Prinz Gemahl von Gross-Britannien und Irland," with the dates of his birth and death; at the back the date of the erection of the monument, with the following words—"Das Gedächtniss der Gerechten bleibt in Segen" ("The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.")—Ps. cxii., 6).

His Highness of Saxe-Cobourg gave a reception in the evening, at nine o'clock, in the handsome "Giants' Hall," a splendid room with immense caryatides, in the Ehrenburg, the town palace. Most of the Royal family of England were there, with their relatives. The Queen was not present, and it was understood that she would not quit Rosenau for the evening. The assemblage was select, not large.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Princess Anna Maria has almost entirely recovered from the effects of the accident at Neufchâtel. The other injured ladies are also going on very satisfactory. Dr. Nélaton has left Neufchâtel already, his attendance being no longer necessary. The Empress is expected to return to Paris to-morrow.

An accident of the same character as that upon the Matterhorn is reported as having taken place on the Swiss Alps last Wednesday. A tourist from Dresden attempted the ascent of a peak at Engelberg with a guide, and both were killed. The bodies have been recovered.

The Belgian papers report a terrible hurricane over the district of Liege, by which immense damage was done.

The official Vienna *Abendpost* gives a positive denial to the rumours that negotiations were being carried on between Austria and the Italian Government for the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—We rejoice to hear that Professor Rogers has consented to continue his distinguished services as President of the Lancashire Independent College. The next session will commence on September 14th. In addition to Professors Rogers, Newth, and Hall, the Rev. Caleb Scott, LL.B., late of Lincoln, will take his place in conducting the studies of this institution, which we trust will long maintain its high position, and do an important work for evangelical truth in our country and throughout the world.

The French fleet arrived at Portsmouth about noon yesterday, and was received with salutes.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The Foreign Office has forwarded to us for publication a despatch from Mr. Lumley, at St. Petersburg, in which he states that the Russian Government have determined that no single head of cattle shall leave a Russian port without

examination and a certificate of health. Consul-General Mansfield also sends a despatch, in which he gives the important information that water impregnated with iron is a remedy for the disease. It was found, he says, that cattle on a farm where there was chalybeate water was not attacked, or recovered very rapidly after drinking plentifully of the water. The hint was not lost. Rusty iron was put into the cattle-troughs, and highly chalybeate water thus produced, and the cattle which drank of it speedily recovered.

TEMPERANCE FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace was yesterday the gathering-place of an immense number of members of temperance societies. The National Temperance League had organised the demonstration, which was the most successful affair of the kind that has yet been held. There were, of course, various sports in the grounds, and a balloon ascent. In the afternoon there was a meeting, which was addressed by several of the most prominent advocates of the temperance cause. 32,472 persons were present during the day.

DEATH OF JUDGE HALIBURTON.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Judge Haliburton on Sunday, at his residence, Gordon House, Isleworth. This well-known writer was born in British North America, and at the time of his decease was sixty-eight years of age. He was best known by his literary name of "Sam Slick," by which he achieved great reputation. In 1835 he furnished to a weekly review at Halifax a series of amusing letters, in which the portraiture of American manners formed an inexhaustible subject. Subsequently they were republished at New York, under the title of the "Clock-maker." It is a satirical history, full of broad humour, lively sallies, and laughable sketches. The hero, Sam Slick, is a thoroughbred Yankee, bold, cunning, and, above all, a merchant,—in short, a sort of Republican Panurge. In 1842 Mr. Haliburton was appointed a judge in British North America, and, on his retirement from that position, came to this country, where he took up his permanent residence, and entered the House of Commons as member for Launceston. He attached himself to the Conservative party, and was a constant attendant in the House, but seldom spoke, probably in consequence of the natural weakness of his voice, which prevented his being distinctly heard. The state of his health induced him to retire from the House of Commons at the close of the last Parliament.—*Globe*.

THE HOLBORN MURDERS.—The adjourned inquest on the bodies of the three children murdered in a coffee-house in Red Lion-street, Holborn, was held yesterday. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the jury that Southey, the supposed murderer, was not brought before them. Dr. Lankester explained that as Southey had been committed for trial by the Rammage coroner he could not be brought up here. Mr. E. T. Smith, barrister, who appeared on Southey's behalf, said that individual denied that he had murdered the children. The coroner, however, gave an explanation of his probable meaning in this assertion—namely, that he did not consider the crime murder. The jury returned a verdict of "Willful murder" against Southey.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

Fresh up to our market to-day, the arrivals of English wheat were moderate. The supply of new produce was received in very middling condition; consequently, old wheats were held at fully late rates. Generally speaking, however, sales progressed slowly, at Monday's currency. There was a fair supply of foreign wheat on sale. For most descriptions, there was a moderate demand, and prices ruled firm. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair average request, at full currencies. With barley, the market was very moderately supplied. The trade was firm for all qualities, at fully late rates. The malt trade was firm, at fully late rates. Oats were in good supply. Most qualities were in steady request, at about Monday's quotations. For beans and peas, the trade was firm, and late rates were fully supported. The flour trade was steady, on former terms.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English and Scotch	820	160	810	20	150
Irish	—	—	—	100	—
Foreign	7,600	250	—	16,120	30 aks 4,490 brls.

THE WILL OF THE LATE MR. JOHN CASSELL, publisher, La Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, residing at Avenue-road, Regent's-park, was proved in London by his widow, Mrs. Mary Cassell, the sole executrix, the trustees appointed being Thomas D. Galpin and George Smith. The personal property was sworn under 25,000*l*. The testator died 2nd April last, having executed his will on 22nd March preceding, and a codicil the day following. He directs that his real estates shall be sold and invested with the personality; bequeaths to his wife 1,000*l.* a-year, and leaves her all his furniture, plate, library, wines, carriages, &c., giving her his authority and consent to continue the investment of his capital in the businesses carried on by the firms of Cassell, Petter, and Galpin, and of Cassell, Smith, and Co., but without any interference therein, the trustees to receive and invest all the surplus income and profits due to his estate, arising therefrom, for a period of twenty-one years, or until the death of his relict, or the marriage of his daughter, leaving to his said daughter in the meantime, an annuity increasing with her age from 100*l.* to 500*l.* a-year whilst unmarried, but on her marrying, then to receive the interest for her life, and at her decease to be divided among her children. An annuity is left to his mother, which at her decease will devolve to his sisters.—*City Press*.

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THE Nonconformist is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouvierie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.

SUMMARY.

THE oft-predicted French invasion is an actual fact. A fleet of iron-clads is at this moment anchored at Spithead, unaccompanied, however, by those wonderful flat-bottomed boats which were to have brought whole regiments across the Channel, and which at one time so greatly upset the equanimity of our venerable Premier. Portsmouth has for days past been in a state of preternatural activity for the fitting reception of England's "hereditary enemy"—not, however, at the cannon's mouth, but at banquet and at ball. It is the return visit of the combined French squadrons at Cherbourg and Brest, and if our gallant neighbours cannot be matched for the splendour and grace of their hospitality, they will find an English welcome as cordial as their own. We trust it will be something more than an official reception, and that the people of Hampshire, as well as the authorities at Portsmouth, will have an opportunity of expressing their feelings. Let us hope that the happy suggestion of an invitation to the Crystal Palace will be realised, and that Lord Palmerston, in a spirit of engaging frankness, will go to Portsmouth and renounce once for all before his French guests the invasion craze.

There is a wonderful sameness about the other domestic news of the week. The cattle plague is neither a new nor an attractive subject, but it is gratifying to know that the distemper is yielding to the vigorous preventive measures which have been adopted—or rather is being fenced round, and left to die out. The Government have wisely yielded to the unanimous wishes of Irishmen by prohibiting the importation of cattle from England into the sister island where happily the murrau is as yet unknown. The new Parliament will no doubt cordially endorse this extra-legal act, which we trust will have the desired effect.

If crime and civilisation go together, as certain cynical philosophers have said they do, then we are becoming, if we have not already become, the most civilised nation on the earth. Society, during the past week, has borne an unusually large crop of criminal action. The case of Esther Luck, now in custody for the murder of her three children, will probably be resolved by psychologists into a mere abnormal action of the brain. Like Ernest Southey, what she did she did for "the good" of her offspring. The question is, however, How did or does the brain get out of order in such cases? Our answer would be,—most probably, by a long-cherished bad inward life which makes the action in which at last the life finds expression more criminal in its character than most other crimes which society at once and unhesitatingly visits with punishment. More child-murders, a parricide, two or three of what may now be termed "ordinary murders," and an extensive forgery, all occurring within a few days of each other, complete this portion of the news of the week. On the whole we feel that it does one no good to familiarise the memory and the imagination with such scenes. Their tendency is to make one less sensitive to all sin.

It seems to have become customary for the arts, sciences, and religious movements of the age to allot the months amongst each other, each taking to himself one of "the daughters of the year." Archaeology has appropriated the month of August, probably because the pursuit of that genial study is eminently in harmony with a

disposition to taking holidays. For, an archaeologist is essentially a holiday-keeper. He has the happy art of combining pleasure with knowledge. When he visits Carisbrooke, and Bristol, and Tintern, and Raglan, and Scarborough and Roslyn, and all those other delightful places which are associated with so much of past pleasure to the old, and coming pleasure, we hope, to the young, he is not a mere frivolous, gay, holiday man. There is a seriousness in his look which betokens thought and study. So at Durham this week, although the party is a numerous one, and includes, as usual, "several ladies," it is doing work and enlightening all England on the ages of the antiquities of Durham. The holiday-keepers who, as often happens, do not know what to do with themselves, could scarcely do better than join the pleasant Society of Archaeologists.

American politics are passing through a new phase. The more moderate Republicans have entirely broken with the extreme section of their party, and coming to an understanding with the Democrats, have united to oppose the demand for negro suffrage, and to endorse Mr. Johnson's reconstructive policy. The probable result will be considerable modifications in the President's Cabinet, there being a general disposition throughout the North to place confidence in the moderate views of Mr. Lincoln's successor.

Both in Kentucky and Tennessee a majority of Southern rights men have been elected, spite of military interference. The result in the latter case defeats the hope that Kentucky would acquiesce in the abolition of slavery. But the domestic institution has abolished itself in that State, a majority of the negroes having fled across the frontier. The Convention of Mississippi is likely, however, to adopt the constitutional amendment which Kentucky is disposed to reject; and altogether the news from the South indicates reviving moderation, and more readiness to succumb to what is inevitable.

The brief telegrams in anticipation of the overland mail are of unusual importance. The Maori King has agreed to accept the terms of arrangement by which Thompson, the political leader of the New Zealand insurgents, consented to cease hostilities, and there is now a well founded hope that this protracted war will cease. The chronic rebellion in China has developed a new phase. While the Taeping movement seems to have been extinguished, other insurgents have laid siege to Pekin, and are even said to have taken possession of that capital. We may be thankful that our Government withdrew from interference in the domestic affairs of China before they were inextricably involved, and trust that it will not now be deemed necessary to prop up the Imperial dynasty with British arms.

THE QUEEN AT COBOURG.

We are not aware that any apology will be necessary for offering to our readers a few remarks on the ceremonial at Cobourg on Saturday last, at which her Majesty the Queen and all the members of her family attended, and which, from its very nature, must have proved so deeply interesting to them. We might, if we thought fit, plead in our justification the marvellous dearth of political topics which has prevailed ever since the close of the General Election, and which even the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth, regarded, as it must be, as a return call, does little or nothing to remove. But we are reluctant to assign any reason for our choice of the present subject than that which strikes us as sufficient—namely, the unfeigned sympathy with which the British public follow all the movements of the Royal widow which relate to the memory of her late consort, and the lively interest with which they contemplate the domestic life of her Royal children. When it is known that the monument erected to Prince Albert in the market-place of Cobourg, the public inauguration of which took place on Saturday, was what may be described as the "Queen's own," that the choice of the site, of the artist, of the style, was her's—that she defrayed all the expense of it, accepting of contributions only from the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and other members of her family—that Rosenau, close to the town of Cobourg, was the Prince Consort's birthplace, and the day of the ceremony was the anniversary of his birth—it is quite certain that the event will have its attractions for the great majority of her Majesty's subjects.

A statue of Prince Albert seems to have been due to Cobourg. Many have been raised in his honour—in no place will one be more appropriate than within view of the home of his childhood. It is raised, not for fame, but for remembrance—not by the world's admiration, but by domestic affection. It is a tribute, and a fitting one, to the departed Prince's reverence for home. It re-

presents the ever-enduring love which his character and life inspired into his home. There was a touching propriety in the presence of his widow, his brother, all his sons and daughters, and several other of his relatives, at the inaugural ceremony. Englishmen will not in spirit witness the scene with any the less interest, because it was characteristically and mainly a family scene. Nearly three years have glided by since Prince Albert was suddenly summoned to the unseen world; but the remembrance of him, both as Consort, father, and Prince, is still fresh. His virtues were of an unobtrusive order; but the fragrance of them was diffused by his death. Few make mention of him now without some indication of affectionate reverence for his memory. His influence while living was a refining, elevating, happy one. We are all of us grateful for his having been amongst us. We are all conscious that he awakened in us some tastes which have contributed their part to our wellbeing; and most of us hope that "the silent father of our kings to be" will hereafter be recognised in his descendants. The unveiling of his statue at Cobourg makes an appeal, therefore, to our best feelings, and we read the story of it with quickened pulse.

The ceremony itself was in keeping with the Prince's character. There was no pomp, no theatrical display, nothing which even a cynical disposition could justly regard as unreal. Probably, but for the associations which it vividly called up, it may have seemed dull. It was not as an imposing spectacle that it awakened interest—its power and its pathos lay in its simplicity, and in its direct appeal to the higher attributes of our nature.

And now, we trust, her Majesty having discharged all the duties which the living owe to the dead, will feel herself strengthened to throw off that burden of sorrow which has weighed so heavily upon her spirits ever since that gloomy night in which she found herself separated from the dearest object of her earthly love. It is possible to live too exclusively in the past, even when the past is as full of instruction as it is of melancholy attraction. We are not entitled to keep our griefs green until death snatches us from them, and restores us to our better selves. Nothing about us should be suffered to become morbid, not even the memory of those who have become most closely identified with our inner lives. Too much indulgence of sorrow places us in danger of withdrawing from those around us the attention which they have a right to claim. For ourselves, we have hitherto indignantly denounced the heartless selfishness of those who would have dragged their Queen into public while the wound in her affections was still gaping, and that, not to divert her, but to minister profit or pleasure to themselves. But we none the less discern how happy a thing it would be for her Majesty, how salutary both to body and soul, when she can leave the precincts of the tomb, and fully share in the engagements, the blessings, and the duties of life as it now is. We devoutly trust that the present will now be permitted to urge its claims upon attention and interest, and that, having fulfilled the last conjugal duty, she will return to her country as one who can rejoice to perform her allotted part in the world until the separation which she bewails shall cease for ever.

"There was one absent from the ceremony," remarks the *Globe*, "but present in spirit, whose life as a prince and a monarch has been worthy of his race. All must lament that the King of the Belgians was not able to join the family group at Rosenau." True; and he, too, was a Cobourg. "His life," continues our evening contemporary, "affords an example by which other Sovereigns on the Continent might profit, and the nation he has governed well and wisely must regret, as we regret, the cause which alone could have prevented him from joining in a celebration commanding all his sympathies. The statue of the Prince Consort in the Market-place of Cobourg might also, if they looked upon it rightly, serve as a beacon to some Sovereigns in Germany, pointing not to what should be avoided, but to a noble example which they might imitate with profit to themselves and their subjects, and the peace and progress of the world."

CAPRICES IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

THE directors of the Great Western Railway seem bent on compelling the public to suspect that the shareholders' interests, over which they were chosen to watch, are held by them to be quite secondary to some other interests not explicitly avowed. The financial history of the Great Western, for several years past, has been anything but pleasant reading to those who committed themselves deeply to the enterprise in the first instance, and the directors

appear to have studied with great success the problem, "How to secure a minimum dividend." It was hoped that they had grown wiser by experience, which not a few of their shareholders certainly have done. If, however, public report has not cruelly belied them, they are about to furnish the world with another illustration of the proverb which sets forth the utter uselessness of "braying" a certain class of folk "in a mortar." The Great Western Company require a site for a carriage factory. We are unable to state precisely the mileage of the lines either owned or leased by them—but it is so large as to make the choice of an eligible spot for the works one of no difficulty whatever. They have picked out about the very worst that could be found. They have resolved to establish their factory in close proximity to Oxford, and disturb the quiet atmosphere of that ancient University. They have obtained for this purpose twenty acres of low-lying meadow land, which will be required to be raised four feet, in order to prevent its being swamped, and when they have done this, at the expense of several thousand pounds, their workshops and depot, artisans and officials, will enjoy the advantage of an incurably damp situation. The Corporation of Abingdon, anxious to obtain what Oxford is equally anxious to keep at a distance, has offered the directors a site in a locality convenient for the line, on a good gravel soil, free from floods, with this further recommendation that they will charge nothing for it, and will erect at their own cost dwellings for the workmen employed. The directors, however, decline to alter their first arrangement. They feel bound, the uninitiated cannot see why, to spend the funds of the Company in the purchase of a bad site, and in trying to improve it, although no outlay can make it a good one, when they might have an unobjectionable site, with several collateral advantages, for nothing. Speculation is rife, of course, as to the reasons which have determined this capricious preference, and it is not extraordinary that speculation deals pretty freely with the Board's reputation for commercial honour.

The Great Eastern rivals the Great Western in unfortunate administration. The Directors have floundered into a good many expensive mistakes, and it must be candidly admitted, has suffered some injustice at the hands of Parliament. Nothing, however, can well exceed the imprudence, to call it by no harsher term, of pushing their crave for extension by means acquired by exceeding their legal borrowing powers, and so casting a dark shade of suspicion over the whole of their debentures. According to their own confession, they have been in the habit of doing this—they see no harm in it—and had not their vice-chairman, irritated by what he took to be a needless interference with his electioneering schemes at Harwich, roused in his resentment the conscience he had lost in his placidity, the illegal practice would never have been known to the public. Even now (such is the control which railway directors inevitably wield over their shareholding constituency) no investigation into the affairs of the Company would have been permitted, but for the informality of the proxies with which they sought to resist inquiry.

We have no unfriendly feeling in respect to any of the companies. We cannot but observe, however, that there is rising up in our midst, in the shape of railway boards, a tyrannous power with which, if it be exercised much further, popular anger will compel Parliament to grapple. How frequently individual rights, not to say the laws of the land, are set at naught by railway combinations too powerful to be successfully assailed, except at a ruinous cost to the assailant, it would be difficult to say. For instance, not until last Session did information ooze out to the effect that although a bylaw of the Great Western prohibits private trading, directly or indirectly, for himself or others, by any servant of the Company, the directors and officials of that railway constitute almost entirely the Ruabon Coal Company, and, of course, so frame their traffic regulations as to shut out neighbouring coalowners from the London market. Why is not the carrying trade allowed to develop itself by unrestricted competition so as to secure the utmost benefit to the vast body of consumers? Why, but because Parliament, swayed by enormous railway interests, encourages monopoly, and consults the advantage of levitarian companies to the detriment of the general public? But it is in minor things that private individuals suffer most at the hands of railway boards. You are warned out of your house and grounds, or your office or trade, by a notice which you cannot resist. No exact time for taking possession is fixed, but you know that you have to go. You avail yourself of the first favourable chance of suiting yourself with other premises, and turn out. The board, however, is perhaps straitened for money, and is in no hurry

to enter upon your late domain. So you have the satisfaction of paying double rent, in exchange for which the only privilege you gain is that of sparing the exhausted coffers of the company which has ousted you. This is a not uncommon specimen, but it is a fair sample of a large variety.

In the earlier years of railway enterprise, coke only was allowed to be burnt in the furnaces of the locomotives. We are not aware whether or not a legal dispensation from this very proper restriction has been obtained, but we do know that of late years, on some railways at least, a considerable proportion of coal must be mixed with the coke, and that the volumes of black smoke which rise from the funnels create a terrible nuisance for those whose habitations are contiguous to the line. At almost every station passengers are needlessly discommoded—on almost every journey they are placed in positions of helplessness which increase the perils of travel. As to observing time, the Companies appear to do as they please, and annual ticket-holders are remorselessly detained, sometimes at a serious cost to themselves, in order to make way for the extra excursion-services.

Matters are getting worse every year. Boards of Directors seem bent on encroaching on the accommodation and reasonable expectation of their passengers. It is a vicious policy, and, in the end, we are convinced, will prove to be suicidal. John Bull is a notoriously patient animal; but when he is fairly provoked, it fares but ill with those upon whom the weight of his indignation falls. One of these days, it is probable, Companies who indulge their caprices without even decent restraint, will find themselves put under stringent Government inspection. We shall regret the necessity of any such an arrangement; but we must say that passengers require some further protection of their rights than is now at their command. So it is, however, that monopoly always ruins its own chances, by inattention to the ordinary rules of commercial reciprocity. It grasps at the shadow, and loses the substance.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.

We have now reached that critical period of the year when it is quite legitimate for an Englishman to talk about the weather. Present pleasure and future comfort are, to a great extent, dependent on the skyey influences. Paterfamilias at the sea-side, the tourist on his travels, and the farmer on his broad acres are equally assiduous in their attentions to the barometer. And this year to very little purpose. The present season has baffled alike the meteorologists of the Board of Trade, and speculative weather prophets. Unsettled and variable weather has more or less prevailed since the great heats of July. Sunshine and showers have alternated at longer or shorter intervals; and though no part of the country has been drenched with persistent rains, the harvest has been delayed, and the crops are here and there injured.

September has been ushered in with as few palpable signs by which to forecast the weather as in August; and much as we may desire with the Earl of Portarlington, "a lovely, warm, and dry" month, the assurance of so pleasant a change is not strong in the indications around us.

But, however fine September may be, there is no prospect of so favourable a harvest as that of 1864, still less of the abundance of 1863. If the crop of wheat this year should be equal in bulk to that of last year, its quality will be greatly inferior. This evil is of less immediate consequence, as the bountiful harvests of the last two autumns have left large reserves of superior grain well adapted for mixing with the damaged produce of the present season. The crop of barley is said to exhibit much the same characteristics as that of wheat, being tolerably full in bulk, but less fine in the ear as compared with previous years. Oats are in all respects below the average, but potatoes were never more promising, and the green crops favourably contrast with the dried-up produce of 1864. Pasture land is everywhere in fine condition, in consequence of the abundant rains—a boon of priceless value at a time when cattle are suffering from disease, and specially stand in need of a generous diet to fortify them against its ravages.

On the whole, the prospects of this year's harvest seem to be more cheering than was the case a week or two ago. The crops of cereals are inferior to those of last year, but the root crops and pastoral lands are very much more promising. The price of corn is slowly rising in our markets, but if, as there is reason to hope, the progress of the cattle murrain, by the vigorous preventive measures now put forth, should be arrested, animal food may not reach very exorbitant rates. Our importations of corn have greatly dwindled of late, but we may now have

to draw more largely upon the surplus supplies of foreign countries. Wheat is already coming in from abroad, thanks to the beneficent action of our Free-trade policy, and it is remarkable that the average price of wheat last week was only 43s. 3d. per quarter, or rather below the average of the last four years at the corresponding period. So much easier is it to meet a scarcity of corn than a deficient supply of animal food.

The character of the harvest is still, in a great measure, dependent upon the weather. But there is no reason to anticipate a disastrous issue. Sanguine hopes may not be realised, but moderate expectations seem likely to be fulfilled. We have abundant ground for thankfulness and cheerfulness. At the very worst we have the satisfaction of knowing that man's cruel and unjust enactments do not aggravate the ordinances of Providence, and that the effect of a failure in the wheat crop, however disappointing to the agriculturalist, will be greatly lightened upon the mass of the population by freedom of commerce. The dearness of animal food will tend to enhance the price of bread, and probably we are entering upon a period of higher prices for all articles of food, and consequently of lessened industrial action.

We have had our cycle of prosperity and of enormous commercial development. Perhaps as a nation we have not used the gifts of Providence in the right spirit. Unquestionably luxury, extravagance, and a lax morality, were never more rife in England. If the disappointment of our most sanguine wishes should develop less selfish and demoralising qualities, and tend, as it ought to do, to wean us as a nation from materialistic tendencies, and from the inordinate craving after excitement and success, the present check upon our prospects may not be without service in recalling us to the claims of a nobler and purer life.

DISSOLUTION OF THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

The committee of the Emancipation Society have issued the following address, announcing the dissolution of that association:—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad. Published by ARTHUR MALL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

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Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

Per Quarter	6 6 6
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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.

SUMMARY.

THE oft-predicted French invasion is an actual fact. A fleet of iron-clads is at this moment anchored at Spithead, unaccompanied, however, by those wonderful flat-bottomed boats which were to have brought whole regiments across the Channel, and which at one time so greatly upset the equanimity of our venerable Premier. Portsmouth has for days past been in a state of preternatural activity for the fitting reception of England's "hereditary enemy,"—not, however, at the cannon's mouth, but at banquet and at ball. It is the return visit of the combined French squadrons at Cherbourg and Brest, and if our gallant neighbours cannot be matched for the splendour and grace of their hospitality, they will find an English welcome as cordial as their own. We trust it will be something more than an official reception, and that the people of Hampshire, as well as the authorities at Portsmouth, will have an opportunity of expressing their feelings. Let us hope that the happy suggestion of an invitation to the Crystal Palace will be realised, and that Lord Palmerston, in a spirit of engaging frankness, will go to Portsmouth and renounce once for all before his French guests the invasion craze.

There is a wonderful sameness about the other domestic news of the week. The cattle plague is neither a new nor an attractive subject, but it is gratifying to know that the distemper is yielding to the vigorous preventive measures which have been adopted—or rather is being fenced round, and left to die out. The Government have wisely yielded to the unanimous wishes of Irishmen by prohibiting the importation of cattle from Eng'land into the sister island where happily the murrain is as yet unknown. The new Parliament will no doubt cordially endorse this extra-legal act, which we trust will have the desired effect.

If crime and civilisation go together, as certain cynical philosophers have said they do, then we are becoming, if we have not already become, the most civilised nation on the earth. Society, during the past week, has borne an unusually large crop of criminal action. The case of Esther Lack, now in custody for the murder of her three children, will probably be resolved by psychologists into a mere abnormal action of the brain. Like Ernest Southey, what she did she did for "the good" of her offspring. The question is, however, How did or does the brain get out of order in such cases? Our answer would be,—most probably, by a long-cherished bad inward life which makes the action in which at last the life finds expression more criminal in its character than most other crimes which society at once and unhesitatingly visits with punishment. More child-murders, a parricide, two or three of what may now be termed "ordinary murders," and an extensive forgery, all occurring within a few days of each other, complete this portion of the news of the week. On the whole we feel that it does one no good to familiarise the memory and the imagination with such scenes. Their tendency is to make one less sensitive to all sin.

It seems to have become customary for the arts, sciences, and religious movements of the age to allot the months amongst each other, each taking to himself one of "the daughters of the year." Archaeology has appropriated the month of August, probably because the pursuit of that genial study is eminently in harmony with a

disposition to taking holidays. For, an archaeologist is essentially a holiday-keeper. He has the happy art of combining pleasure with knowledge. When he visits Carisbrooke, and Bristol, and Tintern, and Raglan, and Scarborough and Roslyn, and all those other delightful places which are associated with so much of past pleasure to the old, and coming pleasure, we hope, to the young, he is not a mere frivolous, gay, holiday man. There is a seriousness in his look which betokens thought and study. So at Durham this week, although the party is a numerous one, and includes, as usual, "several ladies," it is doing work and enlightening all England on the ages of the antiquities of Durham. The holiday-keepers who, as often happens, do not know what to do with themselves, could scarcely do better than join the pleasant Society of Archaeologists.

American politics are passing through a new phase. The more moderate Republicans have entirely broken with the extreme section of their party, and coming to an understanding with the Democrats, have united to oppose the demand for negro suffrage, and to endorse Mr. Johnson's reconstructive policy. The probable result will be considerable modifications in the President's Cabinet, there being a general disposition throughout the North to place confidence in the moderate views of Mr. Lincoln's successor.

Both in Kentucky and Tennessee a majority of Southern rights men have been elected, spite of military interference. The result in the latter case defeats the hope that Kentucky would acquiesce in the abolition of slavery. But the domestic institution has abolished itself in that State, a majority of the negroes having fled across the frontier. The Convention of Mississippi is likely, however, to adopt the constitutional amendment which Kentucky is disposed to reject; and altogether the news from the South indicates reviving moderation, and more readiness to succumb to what is inevitable.

The brief telegrams in anticipation of the overland mail are of unusual importance. The Maori King has agreed to accept the terms of arrangement by which Thompson, the political leader of the New Zealand insurgents, consented to cease hostilities, and there is now a well founded hope that this protracted war will cease. The chronic rebellion in China has developed a new phase. While the Taiping movement seems to have been extinguished, other insurgents have laid siege to Pekin, and are even said to have taken possession of that capital. We may be thankful that our Government withdrew from interference in the domestic affairs of China before they were inextricably involved, and trust that it will not now be deemed necessary to prop up the Imperial dynasty with British arms.

THE QUEEN AT COBOURG.

We are not aware that any apology will be necessary for offering to our readers a few remarks on the ceremonial at Cobourg on Saturday last, at which her Majesty the Queen and all the members of her family attended, and which, from its very nature, must have proved so deeply interesting to them. We might, if we thought fit, plead in our justification the marvellous dearth of political topics which has prevailed ever since the close of the General Election, and which even the visit of the French fleet to Portsmouth, regarded, as it must be, as a return call, does little or nothing to remove. But we are reluctant to assign any reason for our choice of the present subject than that which strikes us as sufficient—namely, the unfeigned sympathy with which the British public follow all the movements of the Royal widow which relate to the memory of her late consort, and the lively interest with which they contemplate the domestic life of her Royal children. When it is known that the monument erected to Prince Albert in the market-place of Cobourg, the public inauguration of which took place on Saturday, was what may be described as the "Queen's own," that the choice of the site, of the artist, of the style, was her's—that she defrayed all the expense of it, accepting of contributions only from the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, and other members of her family—that Rosenau, close to the town of Cobourg, was the Prince Consort's birthplace, and the day of the ceremony was the anniversary of his birth—it is quite certain that the event will have its attractions for the great majority of her Majesty's subjects.

A statue of Prince Albert seems to have been due to Cobourg. Many have been raised in his honour—in no place will one be more appropriate than within view of the home of his childhood. It is raised, not for fame, but for remembrance—not by the world's admiration, but by domestic affection. It is a tribute, and a fitting one, to the departed Prince's reverence for home. It re-

presents the ever-enduring love which his character and life inspired into his home. There was a touching propriety in the presence of his widow, his brother, all his sons and daughters, and several other of his relatives, at the inaugural ceremony. Englishmen will not in spirit witness the scene with any the less interest, because it was characteristically and mainly a family scene. Nearly three years have glided by since Prince Albert was suddenly summoned to the unseen world; but the remembrance of him, both as Consort, father, and Prince, is still fresh. His virtues were of an unobtrusive order; but the fragrance of them was diffused by his death. Few make mention of him now without some indication of affectionate reverence for his memory. His influence while living was a refining, elevating, happy one. We are all of us grateful for his having been amongst us. We are all conscious that he awakened in us some tastes which have contributed their part to our wellbeing; and most of us hope that "the silent father of our kings to be" will hereafter be recognised in his descendants. The unveiling of his statue at Cobourg makes an appeal, therefore, to our best feelings, and we read the story of it with quickened pulse.

The ceremony itself was in keeping with the Prince's character. There was no pomp, no theatrical display, nothing which even a cynical disposition could justly regard as unreal. Probably, but for the associations which it vividly called up, it may have seemed dull. It was not an imposing spectacle that it awakened interest—its power and its pathos lay in its simplicity, and in its direct appeal to the higher attributes of our nature.

And now, we trust, her Majesty having discharged all the duties which the living owe to the dead, will feel herself strengthened to throw off that burden of sorrow which has weighed so heavily upon her spirits ever since that gloomy night in which she found herself separated from the dearest object of her earthly love. It is possible to live too exclusively in the past, even when the past is as full of instruction as it is of melancholy attraction. We are not entitled to keep our griefs green until death snatches us from them, and restores us to our better selves. Nothing about us should be suffered to become morbid, not even the memory of those who have become most closely identified with our inner lives. Too much indulgence of sorrow places us in danger of withdrawing from those around us the attention which they have a right to claim. For ourselves, we have hitherto indignantly denounced the heartless selfishness of those who would have dragged their Queen into public while the wound in her affections was still gaping, and that, not to divert her, but to minister profit or pleasure to themselves. But we none the less discern how happy a thing it would be for her Majesty, how salutary both to body and soul, when she can leave the precincts of the tomb, and fully share in the engagements, the blessings, and the duties of life as it now is. We devoutly trust that the present will now be permitted to urge its claims upon attention and interest, and that, having fulfilled the last conjugal duty, she will return to her country as one who can rejoice to perform her allotted part in the world until the separation which she bewails shall cease for ever.

"There was one absent from the ceremony," remarks the *Globe*, "but present in spirit, whose life as a prince and a monarch has been worthy of his race. All must lament that the King of the Belgians was not able to join the family group at Rosenau." True; and he, too, was a Cobourg. "His life," continues our evening contemporary, "affords an example by which other Sovereigns on the Continent might profit, and the nation he has governed well and wisely must regret, as we regret, the cause which alone could have prevented him from joining in a celebration commanding all his sympathies. The statue of the Prince Consort in the Market-place of Cobourg might also, if they looked upon it rightly, serve as a beacon to some Sovereigns in Germany, pointing not to what should be avoided, but to a noble example which they might imitate with profit to themselves and their subjects, and the peace and progress of the world."

CAPRICES IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

The directors of the Great Western Railway seem bent on compelling the public to suspect that the shareholders' interests, over which they were chosen to watch, are held by them to be quite secondary to some other interests not explicitly avowed. The financial history of the Great Western, for several years past, has been anything but pleasant reading to those who committed themselves deeply to the enterprise in the first instance, and the directors

appear to have studied with great success the problem, "How to secure a minimum dividend." It was hoped that they had grown wiser by experience, which not a few of their shareholders certainly have done. If, however, public report has not cruelly belied them, they are about to furnish the world with another illustration of the proverb which sets forth the utter uselessness of "braying" a certain class of folk "in a mortar." The Great Western Company require a site for a carriage factory. We are unable to state precisely the mileage of the lines either owned or leased by them—but it is so large as to make the choice of an eligible spot for the works one of no difficulty whatever. They have picked out about the very worst that could be found. They have resolved to establish their factory in close proximity to Oxford, and disturb the quiet atmosphere of that ancient University. They have obtained for this purpose twenty acres of low-lying meadow land, which will be required to be raised four feet, in order to prevent its being swamped, and when they have done this, at the expense of several thousand pounds, their workshops and depot, artisans and officials, will enjoy the advantage of an incurably damp situation. The Corporation of Abingdon, anxious to obtain what Oxford is equally anxious to keep at a distance, has offered the directors a site in a locality convenient for the line, on a good gravel soil, free from floods, with this further recommendation that they will charge nothing for it, and will erect at their own cost dwellings for the workmen employed. The directors, however, decline to alter their first arrangement. They feel bound, the uninitiated cannot see why, to spend the funds of the Company in the purchase of a bad site, and in trying to improve it, although no outlay can make it a good one, when they might have an unobjectionable site, with several collateral advantages, for nothing. Speculation is rife, of course, as to the reasons which have determined this capricious preference, and it is not extraordinary that speculation deals pretty freely with the Board's reputation for commercial honour.

The Great Eastern rivals the Great Western in unfortunate administration. The Directors have floundered into a good many expensive mistakes, and it must be candidly admitted, has suffered some injustice at the hands of Parliament. Nothing, however, can well exceed the imprudence, to call it by no harsher term, of pushing their crave for extension by means acquired by exceeding their legal borrowing powers, and so casting a dark shade of suspicion over the whole of their debentures. According to their own confession, they have been in the habit of doing this—they see no harm in it—and had not their vice-chairman, irritated by what he took to be a needless interference with his electioneering schemes at Harwich, roused in his resentment the conscience he had lost in his placidity, the illegal practice would never have been known to the public. Even now (such is the control which railway directors inevitably wield over their shareholding constituency) no investigation into the affairs of the Company would have been permitted, but for the informality of the proxies with which they sought to resist inquiry.

We have no unfriendly feeling in respect to any of the companies. We cannot but observe, however, that there is rising up in our midst, in the shape of railway boards, a tyrannous power with which, if it be exercised much further, popular anger will compel Parliament to grapple. How frequently individual rights, not to say the laws of the land, are set at naught by railway combinations too powerful to be successfully assailed, except at a ruinous cost to the assailant, it would be difficult to say. For instance, not until last Session did information ooze out to the effect that although a bylaw of the Great Western prohibits private trading, directly or indirectly, for himself or others, by any servant of the Company, the directors and officials of that railway constitute almost entirely the Ruabon Coal Company, and, of course, so frame their traffic regulations as to shut out neighbouring coalowners from the London market. Why is not the carrying trade allowed to develop itself by unrestricted competition so as to secure the utmost benefit to the vast body of consumers? Why, but because Parliament, swayed by enormous railway interests, encourages monopoly, and consults the advantage of levianthan companies to the detriment of the general public? But it is in minor things that private individuals suffer most at the hands of railway boards. You are warned out of your house and grounds, or your office or trade, by a notice which you cannot resist. No exact time for taking possession is fixed, but you know that you have to go. You avail yourself of the first favourable chance of suiting yourself with other premises, and turn out. The board, however, is perhaps straitened for money, and is in no hurry

to enter upon your late domain. So you have the satisfaction of paying double rent, in exchange for which the only privilege you gain is that of sparing the exhausted coffers of the company which has ousted you. This is a not uncommon specimen, but it is a fair sample of a large variety.

In the earlier years of railway enterprise, coke only was allowed to be burnt in the furnaces of the locomotives. We are not aware whether or not a legal dispensation from this very proper restriction has been obtained, but we do know that of late years, on some railways at least, a considerable proportion of coal must be mixed with the coke, and that the volumes of black smoke which rise from the funnels create a terrible nuisance for those whose habitations are contiguous to the line. At almost every station passengers are needlessly discommoded—on almost every journey they are placed in positions of helplessness which increase the perils of travel. As to observing time, the Companies appear to do as they please, and annual ticket-holders are remorselessly detained, sometimes at a serious cost to themselves, in order to make way for the extra excursion-services.

Matters are getting worse every year. Boards of Directors seem bent on encroaching on the accommodation and reasonable expectation of their passengers. It is a vicious policy, and, in the end, we are convinced, will prove to be suicidal. John Bull is a notoriously patient animal; but when he is fairly provoked, it fares but ill with those upon whom the weight of his indignation falls. One of these days, it is probable, Companies who indulge their caprices without even decent restraint, will find themselves put under stringent Government inspection. We shall regret the necessity of any such an arrangement; but we must say that passengers require some further protection of their rights than is now at their command. So it is, however, that monopoly always ruins its own chances, by inattention to the ordinary rules of commercial reciprocity. It grasps at the shadow, and loses the substance.

THE WEATHER AND THE HARVEST.

We have now reached that critical period of the year when it is quite legitimate for an Englishman to talk about the weather. Present pleasure and future comfort are, to a great extent, dependent on the skyey influences. Paterfamilias at the sea-side, the tourist on his travels, and the farmer on his broad acres are equally assiduous in their attentions to the barometer. And this year to very little purpose. The present season has baffled alike the meteorologists of the Board of Trade, and speculative weather prophets. Unsettled and variable weather has more or less prevailed since the great heats of July. Sunshine and showers have alternated at longer or shorter intervals; and though no part of the country has been drenched with persistent rains, the harvest has been delayed, and the crops are here and there injured.

September has been ushered in with as few palpable signs by which to forecast the weather as in August; and much as we may desire with the Earl of Portarlington, "a lovely, warm, and dry" month, the assurance of so pleasant a change is not strong in the indications around us.

But, however fine September may be, there is no prospect of so favourable a harvest as that of 1864, still less of the abundance of 1863. If the crop of wheat this year should be equal in bulk to that of last year, its quality will be greatly inferior. This evil is of less immediate consequence, as the bountiful harvests of the last two autumns have left large reserves of superior grain well adapted for mixing with the damaged produce of the present season. The crop of barley is said to exhibit much the same characteristics as that of wheat, being tolerably full in bulk, but less fine in the ear as compared with previous years. Oats are in all respects below the average, but potatoes were never more promising, and the green crops favourably contrast with the dried-up produce of 1864. Pasture land is everywhere in fine condition, in consequence of the abundant rains—a boon of priceless value at a time when cattle are suffering from disease, and specially stand in need of a generous diet to fortify them against its ravages.

On the whole, the prospects of this year's harvest seem to be more cheering than was the case a week or two ago. The crops of cereals are inferior to those of last year, but the root crops and pastoral lands are very much more promising. The price of corn is slowly rising in our markets, but if, as there is reason to hope, the progress of the cattle murrain, by the vigorous preventive measures now put forth, should be arrested, animal food may not reach very exorbitant rates. Our importations of corn have greatly dwindled of late, but we may now have

to draw more largely upon the surplus supplies of foreign countries. Wheat is already coming in from abroad, thanks to the beneficent action of our Free-trade policy, and it is remarkable that the average price of wheat last week was only 43s. 3d. per quarter, or rather below the average of the last four years at the corresponding period. So much easier is it to meet a scarcity of corn than a deficient supply of animal food.

The character of the harvest is still, in a great measure, dependent upon the weather. But there is no reason to anticipate a disastrous issue. Sanguine hopes may not be realised, but moderate expectations seem likely to be fulfilled. We have abundant ground for thankfulness and cheerfulness. At the very worst we have the satisfaction of knowing that man's cruel and unjust enactments do not aggravate the ordinances of Providence, and that the effect of a failure in the wheat crop, however disappointing to the agriculturalist, will be greatly lightened upon the mass of the population by freedom of commerce. The dearness of animal food will tend to enhance the price of bread, and probably we are entering upon a period of higher prices for all articles of food, and consequently of lessened industrial action.

We have had our cycle of prosperity and of enormous commercial development. Perhaps as a nation we have not used the gifts of Providence in the right spirit. Unquestionably luxury, extravagance, and a lax morality, were never more rife in England. If the disappointment of our most sanguine wishes should develop less selfish and demoralising qualities, and tend, as it ought to do, to wean us as a nation from materialistic tendencies, and from the inordinate craving after excitement and success, the present check upon our prospects may not be without service in recalling us to the claims of a nobler and purer life.

DISSOLUTION OF THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.

The committee of the Emancipation Society have issued the following address, announcing the dissolution of that association:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE EMANCIPATION SOCIETY.
Gentlemen.—Nearly three years have elapsed since the preliminary meeting was held which resulted in the organisation of the Emancipation Society. The conference to which we alluded was attended by some twenty or thirty gentlemen who were deeply impressed with the conviction that many of our leading journals and public men were imbued with wholly erroneous and mischievous views of the origin, the nature, and the objects of the war which then distracted the United States, and that there was grave danger, not only that these unsound opinions and the studied misrepresentations with which they were accompanied might provoke serious misunderstandings, if not actual hostilities, between the two nations, but that they might place this country in a position of antagonism to that great cause of freedom and civilisation with which its best interests are inseparably identified. They moreover believed that whatever surface opinions might appear to exist, whatever prejudices might be nursed in coteries, or prevail among certain classes of politicians who could have no feeling of sympathy with the principles that were embodied in the contest which the loyal States were waging with a haughty and barbarous slave power, the heart of the British people would prove to be as sound as it was when Clarkson and Wilberforce appealed from a West India Parliament to the popular conscience. The resolution adopted by the meeting which was held in London on the 11th of November, 1862, reads thus:—"That this meeting, being impressed with the importance of adopting means to counteract the alleged sympathy of this country with the so-called Southern Confederacy of America, and especially to encourage the United States Government in the prosecution of an emancipation policy, resolves itself into a society to carry out the above-named object, to be called the Emancipation Society."

It is unnecessary for us to dwell upon the wide and hearty response which this resolution and the address with which it was followed both evoked. Kindred associations were organised in Manchester and other great towns; public meetings were spontaneously held in all parts of the country, and the demonstrations which took place under our auspices in London were never surpassed, and rarely equalled, in the history of public movements in this country. The noble operatives of Lancashire, although they suffered severe privations from the cotton famine, resisted all the efforts which were insidiously made to induce them to assist the movement for the recognition of the South, and gave their warmest sympathy to the cause of union and emancipation. The conduct of the working classes throughout Great Britain was equally admirable, and while our movement was sustained by the enthusiastic support of the masses, it was not less sanctioned by the approval and active co-operation of many names which are illustrious in the intellectual world. The result of our united labours was seen in the failure of every attempt which was made by the able and untiring partisans of the South to compel the Government to adopt a policy of interference under the guise of recognizing the independence of the slaveholders' confederacy. It was seen in the more stringent measures adopted by the Government to enforce English neutrality, and notably in the seizure of the steam rams. It was seen ultimately in the despair of those who had hoped to employ England as the lever by which to achieve the success of an unprovoked and a nefarious rebellion. The dream of a slave empire is now dispelled. Not only has the pro-slavery government established at Richmond so utterly collapsed that no trace of its existence can be discovered, save in

the misery which it has occasioned, but negro slavery itself has perished, and a war which was begun for the extension and consolidation of the most ruthless system of oppression the world had ever seen has ended in the emancipation of every slave. So far, then, as the peculiar work of our society is concerned, it is practically accomplished; and in resolving that our existence as an association shall be formally dissolved, it only remains for us to thank our friends and fellow-labourers for the good service they have rendered, and to express the hope that the great Republic may long enjoy peace and prosperity, and that equal laws may be established throughout the now re-United States and territories of the American Union.

Signed on behalf of the committee,
WILLIAM EVANS, Chairman.
P. A. TAYLOR.
W. T. MALLESON, } Treasurers.
F. W. CHESSEON, Hon. Sec.

August, 1865.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Mr. Turner, the well-known land agent of Richmond, Yorkshire, again sends to the *Times* the result of his observations as to the crops over a large portion of the country between the Tyne and the Thames. The wheat crop will, he thinks, be in bulk an average one, but the quality will be greatly inferior to that of last year.

Owing to the showery weather which has prevailed for the last three weeks over most of our country, corn, and especially wheat, will be found a moderate sample—dark in colour, crude in condition, and in many places in the most southern counties unquestionably unsound. The natural result will be that for several weeks yet we shall have to depend in a great degree upon old wheat for our bread meal and flour. Fortunately, the stock in hand is ample, and of superior quality. We already hear statements put forth as to the yield. In my opinion those accounts are generally worthless, as, in consequence of the soft condition in which the grain has been gathered in, very little of it has been, or, indeed, could be threshed as yet; and it will be some time before any reliable judgment can be formed of the yield of the general crop. One curious circumstance has resulted from the humidity of the season. It has almost equalised the period of harvest in the whole district between York and Rugby, and yesterday (25th) there was nearly as great a proportion of the crops of grain in the fields in Warwickshire and Leicestershire as there was in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Barley is generally a full average crop, but the colour is mostly very dark, the sample rough, and in many districts it will not be found free from sprouts.

Oats are a moderate crop over the whole country.

Beans and peas average crops.

Potatoes look well, and will, I think, prove a good crop generally.

Turnips, south of Doncaster, are a full average crop; north of that place they are in many fields patchy; while in the North Riding of Yorkshire and in the counties of Durham and Northumberland there are hundreds—nay, thousands—of acres of land where that valuable crop has been utterly destroyed by fly or grub.

The herbage on old grass-land is everywhere abundant. In Trent Valley, in our dales, on the dry pastures of Leicestershire, and on our extensive marshes, there is more food for cattle and sheep than I have seen for many years. These excellent pastures, aided by cake or corn, will fatten off animals in a forward state, and put all our other healthy stock into capital condition for beginning winter, widely differing from the half-starved state in which they came out of our parched pastures of last year.

NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Since Thursday last the weather has been extremely brilliant in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and Sunday was one of the hottest and fairest days experienced this summer. Harvesting is going on very briskly, the farmers pushing the work with great energy, and there is every prospect that the wheat crop in these counties will be ingathered in prime condition. To all appearance it is a good average. Oats are short of the straw, and in some districts the turnips had partially gone off before the recent wet weather came on. The pastures are extremely good, and the potato crops are promising. Altogether the state of gloom which prevailed in the early part of last week as regards the weather and the crops is dissipated, and the prospects of the harvest are hopeful and sunshiny.

THE WEST OF IRELAND.—Cereals have so far proved successful this year in the west of Ireland. The wheat is wonderfully fine. In most districts it is not only heavy in the head, but it is also extremely thick. Even in the poor upland farms, resting on the dry limestone, the wheat, though thin, is very heavy in the head. Only a small proportion of the wheat crop has been saved, and as usual, a large breadth which has been a long time ripe for the sickle is yet uncut. The oat crop looks pretty good, but the straw appears to be rather shorter than usual; only a very small proportion has been saved, but a fair amount of produce may be confidently expected. Barley has been somewhat more extensively sown than usual, and thus far the crop presents a very favourable appearance. A good deal of flax has been sown this year, but only a portion of it has found its way into the market. The potato has hitherto exhibited scarcely any sign of disease, and the yield has been very great. At Westport good potatoes are now selling at 3d. per stone, and in other towns at from 3d. to 3½d. Turnips have largely missed, owing to the drought which prevailed in May and early part of June. On the whole, then, we think the people of the West of Ireland will, in the year of grace 1865, have reason to thank Providence for a bountiful harvest; for, although there may be some deficiency in the mangold and turnip crops, there will be abundance of hay and grain, and probably there will not have been so fine a potato crop since the failure of the national scourge in 1846.—*Agricultural Review.*

A PROPHETIC CALENDAR.

Captain Baker, C.E., has published a curious book entitled, "The Day and the Hour; or, Notes on Prophecy. A Sketch of the Future, Extracted from the Bible." Its novelty consists in the exactness with which the adventurous Captain foretells future events.

Captain Baker says that, "Exactly four months ago," Mr. Elliott's "Horn Apocalyptic" "fell into his hands"; and he adds, "With the exception of Keith's 'Signs of the Times,' which I had read some years ago, and had completely forgotten, this was the first work on Prophecy and Revelation that came to my notice. I was much struck," &c. And so he set to work, and in four months has interpreted all prophecy afresh in his own way, and got his exposition of it written, printed and published. The day of judgment, he tells us, is fixed for September 20, 1878; the hour, sunset; the Transition of the Saints having previously taken place, at one o'clock in the morning on the 25th of January, 1875. The audacity of speculation of this kind is well illustrated by the following calendar of future events. The letter M. in the first column stands, says Captain Baker, for what I take to be a minute on God's "clock," namely, thirty-three years, the period of our Lord's ministry.

M.	A. M.	A. D.	
1797	5990	Dec., 1864	Second expedition to Italy, 1867. Day of humiliation, 9th Oct., 1867. Retirement of Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales made Prince Regent.
1798	5993	April, 1868	Disappearance of King George of Greece. Austria seizes Greece, and eats up two minor German States. Russia seizes on Turkey; all occurring probably in 1869 and 1870.
1799	5996	Aug., 1871	Russia and Austria combine to make war on France, Oct. 27, 1871. The Emperor of Austria dies about the end of 1871. Russia seizes on Greece, and makes the new Emperor his dependent. Napoleon signs covenant (perhaps) with the Jews, Oct. 27, 1871. The Emperor of Russia is killed in Palestine, on the field of battle, June 3, 1872, and Napoleon becomes supreme monarch, all the kingdoms of the old Roman earth falling to him (except Britain) before the end of this M. Pestilence in Rome begins Dec., 1873, or Jan., 1874, followed by famine.
1800	6000	Dec., 1874	Resurrection of the Just, exactly at 1800-1 M., 6th Dec., 1874. Fall of Rome and a great part of Italy, between Dec. 6, 1874, and Jan. 25, 1875. Translation of the saints at about 1 a.m. of the night of the 24th-25th Jan. Restoration of the Jews to Jerusalem, March 10, 1875. Antichrist also appears; and is fully revealed, April 9, 1875. The two witnesses appear, April 2, 1875.
1801		April, 1878	Paris taken June 20 or Sept. 4, 1878. Eclipse of the sun, July 29; shooting stars, 13th to 24th Aug. Fearful storms the last week of August, causing great sickness in Antichrist's army in Palestine. Sign of the Son of Man appears about Sept. 1. Christ appears descending on Mount Olivet at sunset on Sept. 20, 1878.
		Aug., 1881	

THE ROAD MURDER.

CONSTANCE KENT'S CONFESSION.

We have at length authentic details from the lips of Constance Kent herself of the crime of which she confessed herself guilty when placed on her trial at Salisbury last month. Dr. John Charles Bucknell, of Hillmerton Hall, near Rugby, who, with the permission of the Lord Chancellor, examined the accused for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any grounds for supposing that she was labouring under mental disease, has, at the request of the criminal herself, communicated the following details of her crime, which she has confessed to him and to Mr. Rodway, of Trowbridge, her solicitor, and which she desires to be made public. She says that the manner in which she committed the crime was as follows:—

A few days before the murder she obtained possession of a razor from a green case in her father's wardrobe, and secreted it. This was the sole instrument which she used. She also secreted a candle with matches, by placing them in the corner of the closet in the garden where the murder was committed. On the night of the murder she undressed herself and went to bed, because she expected that her sisters would visit her room. She lay awake watching until

she thought that the household were all asleep, and soon after midnight she left her bedroom and went down stairs and opened the drawing-room door and window shutters. She then went up into the nursery, withdrew the blanket from between the sheet and the counterpane, and placed it on the side of the cot. She then took the child from his bed and carried him down stairs through the drawing-room. She had on her nightdress, and in the drawing-room she put on her goloshes. Having the child in one arm, she raised the drawing-room window with the other hand, went round the house and into the closet, lighted the candle, and placed it on the seat of the closet, the child being wrapped in the blanket and still sleeping; and while the child was in this position she inflicted the wound in the throat. She says that she thought the blood would never come, and that the child was not killed, and she thrust the razor into its left side, and put the body with the blanket round it into the vault. The light burned out. The piece of flannel which she had with her was torn from an old flannel garment placed in the waste bag, and which she had taken some time before, and sewn it to use in washing herself. She went back into her bedroom, examined her dress, and found only two spots of blood on it. These she washed out in the basin, and threw the water, which was but little discoloured, into the foot-pan in which she had washed her feet. She took another of her nightdresses and got into bed. In the morning her nightdress had become dry [where it had been washed]. She folded it up and put it into the drawer. Her three nightdresses were examined by Mr. Foley (the police superintendent), and she believes also by Mr. Parsons, the medical attendant of the family. She thought the blood-stains had been effectually washed out, but on holding the dress up to the light a day or two afterwards she found the stains were still visible. She secreted the dress, moving it from place to place, and she eventually burned it in her own bedroom, and put the ashes or tinder into the kitchen grate. It was about five or six days after the child's death that she burned the nightdress. On the Saturday morning, having cleaned the razor, she took an opportunity of replacing it, unobserved, in the case in the wardrobe. She abstracted her nightdress from the clothes-basket when the housemaid went to fetch a glass of water. [This it may be remembered exactly confirms the evidence of the housemaid, Mrs. Rogers (formerly Cox), as given at the examination at Trowbridge.]

As regards the motive of the crime, says Dr. Bucknell, it seems that although she entertained at one time a great regard for the present Mrs. Kent, yet, if a remark was at any time made which in her opinion was disparaging to any member of the first family, she treasured it up and determined to avenge it. She had no ill will against the little boy, except as one of the children. Dr. Bucknell adds that a letter had been addressed by Constance Kent to Mr. Rodway, her solicitor, before the trial on this point. This was the ground for the statement made by the prisoner's consent, to the effect that she acknowledged that she had received the greatest kindness from Mr. and Mrs. Kent. Dr. Bucknell adds:—

She told me when the housemaid was accused she had fully made up her mind to confess if the nurse had been convicted, and that she had felt herself under the influence of the devil before she committed the murder; but that she did not believe, and had not believed, that the devil had more to do with her crime than he had with any other wicked action. She had not said her prayers for a year before the murder, and not afterwards until she came to reside at Brighton. She said that the circumstance which revived religious feelings in her mind was thinking about receiving the sacrament when confirmed.

As to the prisoner's mental condition, Dr. Bucknell adds:—

An opinion has been expressed that the peculiarities evinced by Constance Kent between the afternoon of the 2nd and 17th may be attributed to the then transition period of her life. Moreover, the fact of her cutting off her hair, dressing herself in her brother's clothes, and leaving her home with the intention of going abroad, which occurred when she was only thirteen years of age, indicated a peculiarity of disposition and great determination of character, which foreboded that, for good or evil, her future life would be remarkable. This peculiar disposition, which led her to such singular and violent resolves of action, seemed also to colour and intensify the thoughts and feelings, and magnify into wrongs that were to be revenged any little family incidents or occurrences which provoked her displeasure.

Although it became my duty to advise her counsel that she evinced no symptom of insanity at the time of my examination, and that so far as it was possible to ascertain the state of her mind at so remote a period, there was no evidence of it at the time of the murder, I am yet of opinion that, owing to the peculiarities of her constitution, it is probable that under prolonged solitary confinement she would become insane. The validity of this opinion is of importance, now that the sentence of death has been commuted to penal servitude for life, for no one could desire that the punishment of this criminal should be so carried out as to cause danger of a further and greater punishment not contemplated by the law.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—We believe that, as at present arranged, it is intended that the Great Eastern shall sail from Valentia in the last week of May next with an entirely new cable on board. This new cable will be laid to Newfoundland, and when that operation is completed the Great Eastern will return to the spot where the buoy was placed upon the broken cable a few weeks ago. She will grapple for the broken end, and no doubt is felt that it will be found. A splice will then be made, and the rest of the cable necessary to complete the line to Newfoundland will be laid. The strongest expectation prevails that by autumn of next year two cables will be in full work across the Atlantic.—*Star.*

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

CHEMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST CLASS.

Anderson, Tempest (Exhibition) University College.
Orme, Temple Augustus University College.
Flowers, William Guy's Hospital.
Field, B.A. Oxford Equal St. Thomas's Hospital.
Ridge, John James St. Thomas's Hospital.

SECOND CLASS.

Dreschfeld, Julius Owens College.
Maxwell, Theodore University College.

THIRD CLASS.

Butcher, William Deane St. Bartholomew's Hl.
Dessé, Ethelred University College.

BIOLOGY.

FIRST CLASS.

Brailey, W. Arthur (Exhibition) Guy's Hospital and Downing, Cambridge.

SECOND CLASS.

Hurlstone, Adam Payton University College.
Dessé, Ethelred University College.

Cass, Henry University College.

THIRD CLASS.

Roberts, Richard Lawton University College.
Allchin, William Henry University College.

FIRST M.B. EXAMINATION.

PASS EXAMINATION.—ENTIRE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Garrett, William James Medical Schools.
Haynes, Frederick Harry St. Bartholomew's Hl.
Kenyon, George Arthur St. George's Hospital.
Langmore, John Wreford University College.
McCarthy, Jeremiah, M.A. Trinity Col., Dublin.
Parsons, Henry Franklin St. Mary's Hospital.
Richards, William Alsept King's College.
Smith, Robert Shingleton King's College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Archer, Herbert Ray Charing-cross Hl.
Buck, Thomas Alpheus Guy's Hospital.
Buckle, William Turberville King's College.
Cavafy, John St. George's Hospital.
Groves, Joseph, B.A., ... King's College.
James, John University College.
Macfie, Duncan M'Lachlan (St. beff. '39) Westminster Hospital
Morris, Henry, B.A. Guy's Hospital
Poore, George Vivian University College.
Sawyer, James Queen's Col. Birm.
Thomas, William Queen's Col. Birm.

EXCLUDING PHYSIOLOGY.

FIRST DIVISION.

Raine, George Ralph Guy's Hospital.

SECOND DIVISION.

Aveling, Charles Taylor St. Bartholomew's Hl.
Berridge, Edward William St. Bartholomew's Hl.
Cheetham, Joseph Priestnall Guy's Hospital.
Dove, John Reuben Bathurst London Hospital.
Eager, Reginald Guy's Hospital.

PHYSIOLOGY ONLY.

Ferris, John Spencer University College.
Gooding, Ralph, B.A. King's College.
Graham, George Wallington St. Thomas's Hl.
Grimes, John King's College.
Hughes, John Pearson University College.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barter, Clement Smith St. Bartholomew's Hl.
Birtwell, Henry Hargreaves St. Thomas's Hl.
Legg, John Wickham University College.
Orton, George Hunt St. Bartholomew's Hl.
Stokoe, Paul Henry Guy's Hospital.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

ANATOMY.

FIRST CLASS.

Evans, Julian Augustus Michael Medical Schools.
Ferris, John Spencer King's College.

SECOND CLASS.

Gooding, Ralph, B.A. King's College.
Grimes, John King's College.

PHYSIOLOGY, HISTOLOGY, AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

FIRST CLASS.

Parsons, Henry Franklin, (Exhibition and Gold Medal) St. Mary's Hospital.

ORGANIC CHYMISTRY AND MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHYMISTRY.

FIRST CLASS.

Richards, William Alsept (Exhibition and Gold Medal) King's College.

SECOND CLASS.

M'Carthy, Jer., M.A., Dublin Trinity College, Dubl.
Parsons, Henry Franklin St. Mary's Hospital.
Smith, Robert Shingleton King's College.

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

MATHEMATICS AND MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST CLASS.

Clifford, William Kingdon (Exhibition) Trinity, Cambridge.

LATIN.

FIRST CLASS.

Rickaby, Joseph John (Exhibition) Stonyhurst.
Sircum, Sebastian Ford Stonyhurst.
Coveny, Christopher John St. Mary's Oscott.
Tarring, Charles James City of London School.
Collier, Edward Alfred King's.

SECOND CLASS.

Thompson, Edward Seymer Indepen. Taunton.
Laing, Robert St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw.

Nixon, Arundel Tunbridge School.

Eacott, Caleb New Kingswood Sch.

England, Edwin Bourdieu University.

FitzGerald, David University and pri-

Lee, Thos. Grosvenor Equal University.

THIRD CLASS.

Heath, Edward King's
Pringle, James Private study.
Taylor, George John Private study.
Robson, Robert Private tuition.
Winter, Samuel Henry Private study.
Miller, John Aaron St. Mark's, Chelsea.

ENGLISH.

Alsop, James Wilcox (Exhibition) Queen's, Liverpool.
Klamborowski, Leonard Mr. A. Klamborowski.
West, Alfred Slater University.
Taylor, George John Private study.

THIRD CLASS.

Sheldon, Charles Owen's.
Mortimer, James University.

FRENCH.

Luckie, Henry (prize) Université de Paris and private tuition.
Biggs, Richard (creditable mention) Private study.

Sheldon, Charles Owens.
England, Edwin Bourdieu University.

Klamborowski, Leonard Mr. A. Klamborowski.
Moses, David Lionel University.
Lee, Thos. Grosvenor Equal University.

Taylor, George John Private study.
Miller, John Aaron St. Mark's, Chelsea.

GERMAN.

Luckie, Henry (prize) Université de Paris and private tuition.
Biggs, Richard Private study.

FIRST B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.—CHYMISTRY AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

FIRST CLASS.

Anderson, Tempest (Exhibition) University College.

THIRD CLASS.

Smith, Alfred Micaiah Owens.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera seems to have appeared in a very mild form at Marseilles, and is diminishing. On Friday last out of fifty-three persons attacked twenty died. There is no report of the appearance of the scourge in any other French town. Cholera has disappeared from Barcelona, and was decreasing at Valencia. It has reappeared slightly at Gibraltar. At Malta the epidemic was declining. The average number of persons attacked was about forty per day. Each day the proportion of deaths was less. The Government had established soup-kitchens in Valletta, Floriana, and the Three Cities. The disease has broken out in Candia.

The Italian papers report only twenty-one cases of cholera at Ancona on the 23rd, and two deaths, but there were seventeen more deaths of cases from previous days. At San Severo it was worse on the same day—sixty-nine cases and forty-four deaths. At San Nicandro, eight cases and five deaths; in two or three other places a single case. Other accounts from Italy mention the death of two soldiers in garrison at Modena, undoubted cases of the Asiatic type of cholera. This is the only inland instance of the malady, which, on the whole, seems decided on the decrease in Italy. There was much alarm at Naples, where energetic measures were being taken, but the sanitary state of that city is said to be very bad. In Sicily the panic was very great, though the epidemic had not appeared. The towns on the coast of Barbary have also been hitherto exempt from the disease, although cases have occurred on board ships riding out the quarantine, both at Tripoli and Tunis.

Letters from Constantinople of the 14th inst. say that the daily deaths there from cholera amount to 1,000 in a population of about 1,000,000.

An interesting report on the cause of cholera has been submitted to the Egyptian Ministry. It contends that the origin of the pest is to be found in the annual swarming of Islam pilgrims from all points of the compass to the Holy City of Mecca, and the fearful violation of all sanitary laws by which the pilgrimage is accompanied. The Kurban-Bairam, or Feast of Sacrifice, which falls in the first half of the month Zil-hegge, and forms the object of pilgrimage, annually assembles in the Holy City 700,000 to 800,000 pilgrims, who congregate from all points of the Islamic compass, in order then to return home with the title of Hadji. The unreasonable manner of life, the nameless filth in which these pilgrims exist during the whole period of pilgrimage, is sufficient, combined with the murderous character of the climate, to kill a large number. The dead are not regularly interred in the hurry of this wandering life, but haphazardly shuffled under the desert sand, subject to be uncovered by moderate wind, so that they, after a short period, infect the air. Added to these miseries come the exhalations from the garbage of perhaps 2,000,000 sheep offered as sacrifices to the Deity. . . . It was impossible but that cholera should proceed from such a centre of decomposing animal matter, and it broke out with such violence that in the space of a fortnight 100,000 pilgrims died. . . . It is a Mussulman prejudice not to change the clothes during the entire period of pilgrimage, but to wear them constantly until they return home, when they are cut into pieces and distributed as memorials among relatives and friends. The clothes of the dead, however dirty and filthy, are carefully packed up as sacred reliques for the same purpose. Can it therefore be wondered at that these Mecca pilgrims form the epidemic telegraphic wire along which this murderous disease is diffused over the entire world?

The *Times* gives the following extracts of private letters written by a resident in Constantinople, whose

avocations prevented his leaving the spot at which he was stationed. This was in the midst of the pestilence. He professes himself to have been an observer uninfluenced by the panic almost universally prevalent:—

Aug. 2.—Signs of sickness, death, and panic are multiplying fast. The spirit of fear has conquered the spirit of mamon. The Bourse is closed. The bazaars are shut up. Business is nearly at a standstill, and the merchants have shut themselves up in their country seats. You see women unable to resist the fascination of fear looking eagerly out of their windows, and pedestrians shrinking back and putting their handkerchiefs to their noses as the coffins go past. Bodies of those scarcely dead are thrust into coffins and hastily hurried off for burial. You call at a shop; the master or one of his hands is groaning in bed. You go to visit a friend; he has just been buried. Processions of overworked priests fill the streets and pray for the cessation of the pestilence. Five hundred at least died at Stamboul yesterday. In the papers the total number of deaths is stated to have been 320. This is wholly untrue. The most respectable of the missionaries out here, a man of undoubted honesty, told me that twenty-six bodies passed his door alone. Another man, upon whose veracity I have full confidence, residing in another street in the same quarter, stated that twenty-five went past his door. Both live in retired streets in a healthy part of the town. What must the cholera be in the unhealthy localities?

Aug. 3.—Another act of the tragedy is being performed. The Sultan has given orders that all classes are to make merry; so bad brandy, raki, and Turkish music are the orders of the day. So with the unceasing tramp of the hamals, carrying the dead, the streets resound with monotonous swaying, drunken routs, and howling. For the last few days the weather has been almost unbearable. The sun rises red hot. The wind neither brings freshness nor the night coolness. In the sun the glass is 133 deg., and in the coolest room in the house 85 deg. At Galata it ranges from 90 to 92 deg. After a sleepless night I rise with hardly strength to dress. Hundreds of silly stories are going the round of the place. Here is a sample:—A pious Turk at Stamboul had a dream. He was addressed by a venerable man when he was lying half awake, who said to him, "Why do you pray so much, my friend; do you not see that God has sent this scourge to punish the wicked, and do you think he will alter his decision for you?" Then the visitor vanished. More lying bulletins. 270 stated to have died before yesterday. I believe I understate the number when I say 1,000 die daily. I cannot shut my eyes to the truth. Here are two facts:—The young gentleman to whom I alluded as having adopted a strongly astringent diet, as a precautionary measure of safety, went to make a call. Two persons had just died in the house. He rushed away to another. There were three dead there. Coming back, he met the dead cart with at least 100 bodies inside. The same day an Englishman saw a number of corpses buried in an adjoining cemetery. He counted 120. I learn that six medical men have succumbed to the disease.

Aug. 4.—There is the greatest difficulty in finding medical men. I had occasion to go for one yesterday, but there were none to be found in Galata for love or money. By the merest luck I met with one at Pera. The doctors are overworked, and they shut themselves in, and say they are "Not at home." As to myself, I am as well as usual. I don't fear. I eat fruit in moderation, and bathe, in defiance of the doctors. This is a good time for making some curious studies in human nature. Some of those who have studied Renan's book, and were convinced of the truth of his arguments, now crowd into Christian churches in abject terror, and make not very successful attempts at praying. Others who have led lives of gaiety have now assumed the garb of puritans, and denounce their fellow-sinners as the cause of the pestilence. One poor creature who had been thus assailed I saw go past with quite a hunted look in his countenance. Everyone is complaining of domestic miseries of a minor character. Servants leave and no fresh ones are to be obtained. Hams are departing in hundreds. Yeast to make bread cannot be had. Meat has risen to an enormous price.

Aug. 5.—The cholera has assumed most frightful proportions. Two thousand at the very least perished yesterday. The papers, of course, still conceal the truth. The chief of the municipality unblushingly avowed his right to do so. I seem to be living in the plague of London, so much do the general features of the times begin to resemble those narrated by Pepys. The little cemetery behind us is full of corpses, buried only fifteen inches under the soil, and the municipality has forbidden any burials there. Yesterday two large barges as high as a first-floor window from the ground were taken up the Golden Horn for burial. On the same day several hundred were thrown into the Bosphorus. Medical men, whether from fear or avarice, refuse to attend the poor, and thousands perish for want of a little prompt assistance. Every one who can scrape a little money together is leaving the place, and passenger boats sink to the level of their decks with the loads of passengers.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The Government has yielded to the pressure put upon it by the Irish gentry and cattle-owners, and on Friday an Order in Council was issued making it illegal to import into Ireland from England any horned cattle. The order does not prohibit the importation of cattle from abroad into Ireland. The Irish people are much pleased with the order.

Another series of orders issuing from the Privy Council Office appears in a supplement to the *Gazette* of Saturday. By these orders all mayors, provosts, sheriffs, justices of the peace, &c., in England or in Scotland, who have reason to apprehend the approach of the cattle plague in their district, are empowered to appoint inspectors who shall have power to visit all fairs, markets, and other places where cattle are to be found, to separate infected from healthy animals, and, if necessary, to order them to be slaughtered. The orders also prohibit, under a penalty, the transporting of infected cattle, by ship, railway, or common road, or the bringing of them to fair or market.

At a meeting held at the Mansion House on

Thursday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, respecting the cattle-disease, a report was presented strongly recommending more stringent measures to isolate sound cattle from diseased cattle, and recommending compensation to owners of such beasts as ought to be destroyed to prevent contagion. A strong opinion was expressed to the effect that the disease did not come from abroad, but was an indigenous production. Some members of the Corporation undertook for that body that it would subscribe 1,000/- to a compensation fund; but as the "Corporation" is just now out of town, nothing can be done in this way for some weeks.

The disease has appeared in Warwickshire. In addition to the seventy cases which occurred at Meriden, near Coventry, five of which were fatal, a few weeks ago, the disorder has broken out more recently at Hurley, near Coleshill, but any further extension was prevented by the destruction of the affected animals by their owners, who by this means fortunately lost only seven cows.

The disease is on the increase in Norfolk. On the premises of Sir F. Crossley, Bart., at Somerleyton, upwards of forty beasts have died or been slaughtered. Among other sufferers is Mr. Hammond, of Gorleston, whose stock on the marshes at Burgh St. Peter have been attacked. Mr. Nookolds, of Burgh, near Acre, has also sustained loss. Cases are reported at Wroxham, Attlebridge, &c. A goodly sum has been subscribed in the county to indemnify stock-owners who kill diseased cattle.

The number of cattle in England is estimated at eight millions.

There seems to have been some exaggeration as to the extent of the disease in the metropolis. Dr. Barclay, of Chelsea, writes to the *Times* :—

Available returns were received from thirty-seven out of forty-five districts, each entrusted to a separate officer. From these it appears that in nineteen no case of disease had occurred up to the 13th of August. They apply to upwards of 1,150 cowsheds, with an average supply of 15,000 cows. The actual deaths from disease do not reach 300—a very small percentage. The numbers said to have been attacked, and the proportion of cows sold to the butcher out of mere apprehension, and of those sold to the knacker, cannot, I believe, be obtained with accuracy for the past, but ought to be recorded for the future in the sanitary department of each district. The whole number does not seem to have exceeded 1,000. The parish of Chelsea is one of those reported free from disease on the 13th, and it still continues so.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Viscount Palmerston is in excellent health at Brockett Hall, Herts. The noble Viscount and Viscountess have a select family circle staying with them, including Viscount and Viscountess Sudley and the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper and Mrs. Cowper.

The Queen has been pleased to decorate Major, now Sir John, Cowell with the Civil Order of K.C.B. He has been for many years governor to Prince Alfred, and his functions as such ceased by the attainment by his Royal Highness of his twenty-first year on the 6th of August last. Sir John will share, it is said, undertake a similar charge over Prince Leopold. Major Elphinstone, who has been a few years equally devoted in his care of Prince Arthur, has received from her Majesty at the same time the third class of the same order.

Mr. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., hitherto the Financial Lord of the Admiralty, has been appointed Financial Secretary of the Treasury in the room of Mr. Frederick Peel. Mr. Childers has already entered upon his new duties, and has appointed Mr. R. E. Welby, of the Treasury, to be his private secretary. Mr. W. G. Anderson has been appointed Auditor of the Civil List, in succession to the late Mr. Arbuthnot.

Respecting the vacancy in the Admiralty, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the names mentioned as most likely to furnish the new lord, are those of Mr. C. Buxton, Mr. Stansfeld, who formerly held the place, Mr. Fenwick, and Lord Enfield, "of whom we venture to think the last-named as most likely to be the successful candidate."

Sir Morton Peto, Mr. M'Henry, Mr. Brassey, jun., and a party of friends, left by the Scotia, on Saturday, for America. It is their intention to visit the oil wells, and inspect the works for the international bridge which is to connect the American and Canadian lines of railway. Sir Morton Peto has taken the contract for its construction.

It is said that Mr. S. Laing, M.P. for Wick, will join the Government prior to the meeting of Parliament.

General Sir George Brown, of Crimean fame, died at Linkwood, near Elgin, on Sunday morning. He had been in poor health for twelve months.

The Hon. F. Lygon, M.P. for West Worcestershire, will, it is understood, be one of the whips-in of the Conservative party in the new Parliament, in the place of Mr. Henry Whitmore, who has lost his seat for Bridgnorth.

The number of patients relieved at the Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, 67, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, was 118 during the past week.

GRANT'S LINE.—An American paper states that General Grant really made a speech at Bowdoin Commencement. As he had declined to speak, General Chamberlain said,—"I have tried to get General Grant to speak, but he says, 'No'; and when he says that word he means it. Lee knows it means something." General Grant broke in, saying, "I continue to fight it out on that line." And that was his speech.

Miscellaneous News.

THE FENIANS IN IRELAND.—The Cork journals are full of stories about the organisation of the Fenians. It is said that the youth of the county are drilling themselves, under the plea of playing football. They go to lonely spots on Sunday, and then go through regular drill, under the instructions of retired non-commissioned officers, breaking when noticed into groups engaged in a harmless game of football. They have no muskets, of course, and drill with sticks, but allege that they have plenty of arms ready when the hour shall arrive. It is said that Government is rather tired of tolerating this dangerous play, and is about to take "steps," such, for instance, as seizing the arms which American sympathisers may have sent over.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Crawford, member for the City of London, and head of one of the greatest firms in the East India trade, has published a letter denouncing in strong terms the management of the Indian telegraph. He proves from official records that though the cable has been laid from Persia to Kurrachee, only one wire connects Kurrachee and Bombay, that the number of signallers has been actually reduced, and that so poverty-stricken are the arrangements that single signallers are kept twelve hours at work, and 200 messages were at one time waiting delivery. A company recently undertook to remedy most of these evils by leasing and extending the railway telegraph lines, but Sir Charles Wood forbade the project, and there is no sign of improvement.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A WHIRLWIND IN LONDON.—The suburban district of Kingland was on Thursday evening visited by a whirlwind which, in its destructive course, lifted a wall on the premises adjoining the George tavern, inflicting a severe wound on the head of one of the servants. It rushed on to the temporary iron church of the Rev. W. Yates Rooker, in the Ridley-road, tearing off the roof on the right-hand side, and passing through the church to the opposite end, breaking everything in its career. For a few minutes the air in the vicinity was filled with slates, rafters, &c. Some of the fragments were carried to a great distance. The iron church is a complete wreck, and rendered unfit for service. The new church close by is not yet completed, so that for some time a large congregation will have no church to assemble in for Divine service. An omnibus was passing at the time, and its alarmed occupants alighted and rushed into the nearest house.

JERKED BEEF.—The present scarcity of fresh meat, and the almost famine prices at which it is being sold, will probably have the effect of once more attracting public attention to the subject of jerked beef as a substitute for the use of the poorer classes. The strong opposition with which it met at the time of its first introduction, added to the prejudice which received encouragement from individuals whose necessities did not lead them to seek a substitute for fresh meat, had a damaging effect upon the trade, and for the time being prevented exporters sending further consignments to our shores. We are glad to observe that the producers and importers are still persevering in their efforts to gain for the River Plate dried beef a good footing in this country. With the certainty of a scarcity in the quantity of butchers' meat, a good supply of cheap and sound Montevidean dried beef ought to be considered a great boon to the working-classes, and we venture to predict that, under improved methods of preparation, it will yet be successfully introduced and become one of the staple articles of consumption. Its previous failure was not owing so much to objections raised against it by the working population as to epithets applied to it by persons who could well afford better fare, and were induced to try it by the inconsiderate and too favourable reports of its qualities that appeared in the columns of the daily press. Jerked beef is not a choice food, but what we have always described it—a wholesome and nutritious, and, when properly cooked, a very palatable, substitute for butcher's meat. We are informed that a regular supply is expected from the River Plate during the coming winter. As a commencement, a cargo is now landing at Liverpool, which is announced for sale at 15s. per cwt.—*Grocer*.

RAILWAY DIVIDENDS AND TRAFFICS.—The dividend of the South-Eastern Company being little more than one-half of what was paid twelve months ago, or 2½ per cent. per annum, against 4½, has had an unfavourable effect upon the stock, as it is considerably less than what was generally anticipated. The directors have done wisely to face their difficulties boldly, and whilst paying a dividend so much reduced they reserve a considerable balance to meet in part the claims arising from the Staplehurst accident. The additional charges on capital account are beginning to tell heavily, and it may be that for two or three half-years to come the South-Eastern dividends will compare unfavourably with those of the past two or three years, but after that there is every reason to hope for a better state of things, and with their system consolidated and brought fairly into play, this line may assume a more stable and satisfactory position than it has done for some years. The Great Eastern dividend is just about what was expected, and it is to be hoped that the present unfortunate contention at the board may ultimately cause a more able and successful course of management, by which this large and important line may rank more nearly with its neighbours. The traffics on the whole are wonderfully good, certainly better than could have been expected, especially for passengers. They are indicative of the certain and steady progress of the country, and again

indicate that if our foreign trade is not equal to the autumn of last year, at least the home trade is better. It must be borne in mind that some of the lines with large increases have considerable mileage additions, but it will be seen in most cases, by reference to our returns, that the traffic per mile per week is on the whole greater than for the comparative period of last year.—*Railway News*.

DIFFICULTIES OF FISHING UP THE CABLE.—As to fishing up the cable from a depth of two miles and a half or three miles of water, the chances are very vague. If in a distance of nine hundred and forty-eight miles only one thousand and eighty-one miles of cable were payed out, there is not much slack left for the successful picking up. Assuming that the cable was laid hold of at a depth of 2,000 fathoms, and presuming the fishing tackle to be amply strong for any strain put upon it—what would be consequence to the cable? Why, it would break long before it was brought to the surface. When it is considered that it is laid in nearly a straight line, there being so little slack, the strain on itself from its own weight would be very great when lifted only one mile from its present resting-place. Assuming that in a length of about four miles of cable the length of slack is half a mile, the centre of the length of four miles and a half being lifted up one mile, the strain on the cable at the highest point would be equal to three miles of its own weight on either side of the fishing tackle; beyond this strain there is the strain due to the friction of pulling it through the water. If it is strong enough to withstand the above strains, how much higher could it be lifted? In lifting it higher the cable must either stretch or be dragged along the bottom of the ocean beyond the distance of two miles on either side. Even supposing the curve of the catenary to be flatter than we have assumed, the consequence would be a proportionately increased strain on itself at its highest point, due to an increased length suspended at a more acute angle with the horizon. It thus appears impossible to lift the cable safely out of this great depth of water—especially when we consider that experiments have been made which gave a result showing that, in great depths of water, the strain with equal velocity is increased to four times when the length is doubled; and, in addition to this, it must be remembered that the friction is increased as the square of the velocity.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

VOYAGE FROM THE ISLE OF WIGHT TO NOTTINGHAM.—An extraordinaryfeat of navigation has just been performed by a young man named Samuel Smith, aged 24, a native of Sutton-on-the-Wolds, a village distant some seven miles from Nottingham. Mr. Smith was formerly employed by Mr. Plummer, gardener to Miss Freeth, Standard-hill, and left about three years ago. Since then he has been employed in various capacities. He was engaged as a cook on board a collier from one of the northern ports to the Thames, and with this exception he has had no opportunity of knowing anything of seamanship. Lately he was employed as a labourer on the Isle of Wight fortifications. Being prudent, he saved as much money out of his earnings as sufficed to purchase a boat, and he employed his leisure hours in fishing. This year, feeling a desire of seeing his father and mother, and being unwilling to spend his money in railway fare, he conceived the notion of making the trip to Nottingham in his fishing boat. Had he been a more experienced seaman, he would have shrunk from the experiment, under any circumstances perilous and tedious, but, with the weather he had to encounter, dangerous in the extreme. He had a companion of his voyage, a prudent Scotchman, who was anxious to see his relatives in Aberdeen. The boat is only 14 feet in the keel and 5 feet in the beam; the rig is simply a sprit and mainsail. There is no deck, and the few stores and change of clothing which the daring navigators took with them were stowed away in a rough sea-chest which Mr. Smith knocked together from some old boards, and which he placed amidships under the thwarts. On the 1st of August the start was effected from a marine village near Sandown, and, despite the fearful weather that prevailed, Hull was made on the 14th of August. In many instances Mr. Smith and his companion kept the open sea when schooners and barques were obliged to run for shelter. They landed at Dover, Margate, and Lowestoft for water, and enjoyed themselves at sight-seeing. But their only lodging ashore, as well as afloat, was the little boat. Their slumbers were not always the most agreeable, as the couch was the lid of the sea-chest or the bottom of the boat, and the coverlet a piece of canvas. On several occasions, when worn out with fatigue, Mr. Smith lay down to snatch a few hours' rest; the passing thunder was his lullaby, and on waking he found himself floating in water. The difficulty of the voyage was enhanced by the absence of a compass. The voyagers steered by the sun in the daytime, and by the pole star at night; but when thick weather prevailed they had to steer by guess-work. Frequently they were in danger of being driven on a lee shore, and they were twice grounded on a sandbank. Throughout all, the stout little craft behaved admirably. Mr. Smith's companion left him at Hull, and from that port to Nottingham Mr. Smith pulled his brave little barque up the Trent unaided, save for about twelve miles at this side of Gainsborough, where he was taken in tow by a barque laden with flour and timber. The boat is named Rover, and is now moored off Mr. Sisling's wharf, below the Trent-bridge, where she is an object of much interest to all who have heard of the successful voyage her owner accomplished in her. The log of the trip must be a curious document, and we expect to be furnished with it in a few days.—*Nottingham Guardian*.

Literature.

EDWARD IRVING'S UNPUBLISHED DISCOURSES.*

It is hardly possible to exaggerate the interest attaching to a volume containing twenty-eight discourses by so great a preacher as Edward Irving, the whole of which, with one exception only, are now printed for the first time. The fourth volume of the collected works of this remarkable pulpit orator will excite, or, at least, ought to excite, more attention than any other of the series. More is to be learnt from it by the preacher; and more, we think, is to be derived of profit and enjoyment by the private Christian, than from works of the author having a more complete character, and a more sustained aim. The Discourses it contains were written at various dates, from the year 1822, when Mr. Irving first settled in London, to 1832, which brings us within two years of his death. We feel that Irving, as a man and preacher, becomes more familiar to us, and more venerable, as we read these miscellaneous sermons, in which his average thought and ordinary speech are represented. And, although we strongly dissent from some interpretations of Scripture, and some special theological opinions, we find them so full of spiritual life and practical force, that they are very much more to us than the expression of Irving, and must exert a powerful influence upon the mind and conscience of a reader willing to receive rebuke from an unsparing, and instruction from a dogmatic, but genuinely earnest and holy man.

It is said that Coleridge complained, so late as the year 1830, that Irving caught up many things from him, but would never attend to anything which he thought he could not use in the pulpit. If any of Irving's writings bear witness to the influence of the poet, philosopher, and theologian, who has so subtly and so penetratingly influenced the best minds of the time, it is unquestionable that the first seven discourses of this volume do so. Their subject is Idolatry. First, the essence and origin of idolatry is discussed; and it is urged (somewhat strangely, as the heedless may think) that "no nation hath yet been found so low and degraded as to be without their idols," and then, that "all idolatry hath its origin in the very highest regions of the mind, being nothing else than the strong effort of the mind to constitute forms of being more noble than itself, before whom it may confess the infirmities which compass it about, and of whom it may seek counsel and help in the midst of the perplexities which beset its course." Thus, idolatry is held to be the natural form—emphasising natural—of piety and reverence and religion towards that which is higher than ourselves, springing up in the mind spontaneously, as society does towards our equals, and command towards our inferiors; and the only possible deliverance from idolatry, the revelation of God as Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. In few words,—that every man is an idolater of some kind until he receive and submit to the true revelation of God; that in proportion as we endeavour to bring the revelation God makes of Himself into consistency with our own conceptions, we give an impure and idolatrous character to our faith and worship; and that thus religion itself, even the religion of the most orthodox Christians (and not only "the religion of Unitarians, which is pure 'idolatry,'") is often "mingled with idolatry, and that according as it rests upon conceptions of 'men embodied in creeds, and rests not wholly upon the faith of the Divine testimony concerning 'Himself.'" In following discourses, Irving treats of the various forms, sensible, moral, and intellectual, of idolatry; and of its actual existence and condition amongst ourselves. The idolatry of the imagination and of the sense, of forms and symbols and of sacraments, having been richly and powerfully treated of, though with some partialities, there is then a very fearless rebuke, in the sixth discourse, of "The Idolatry of the Book—the Bible." It is in this lecture that one traces Coleridge most distinctly; and, without anything of sympathy with either the morbid fear, or the canting repudiation, or the cunning hostility, with which "Bibliolatry" has been chiefly mourned over or denounced of late years, we think that needful warnings and profitable suggestions were uttered, though with something of alloy, in passages like the following:—

"The second evidence and measure of the extent to which this idolatry of the Scripture hath advanced amongst us, I discern in the notion which now begins to prevail amongst the most pious of our ministers and people concerning faith, that it is no more than the reception of the truths of revelation into the mind, and their activity thereupon as truths, and that the truth of the

Spirit's influence upon our spiritual growth in grace is to be received like any other of the manifold truth which the Word of God reveals; that faith is no more than the name for that faculty of the mind which brings us into contact and communion with the truths of religion, as sense is in the name of that faculty which communicates with the world. The amazing prevalence of this notion, that faith is no more than the truths believed, and that the truly believed operate like any other truths, by a natural influence, to produce spiritual life, proves to me how much the presence of the Spirit hath departed from our sight in favour of the omnipresence of the Word. Now mark ye well, brethren, that where the true personal Word of God is present, the Spirit is present with Him, and the Father present with both; all being equally necessary and equally present in every act of faith and step of holiness. And when the Spirit hath been overshadowed, the shadow is not zeal for the everlasting Word, but zeal for the written Word, and that not as the Word, but as a sensible, intellectual, and profitable idol. Now, the true doctrine concerning faith is that to its production in the soul the Spirit of God must work as effectually as the Word of God; or, even farther, that the Word is the instrument with which the Spirit worketh, and that the Word, to be profitable to redemption, regeneration, and salvation, waiteth for the Spirit to work wherewithal; and that we must be born of the Spirit by the seed of the Word, which liveth and abideth for ever. . . .

"But we seem in the churches to be relapsing into the condition of those disciples mentioned in the Acts, who did not know that there was a Holy Ghost, for we are reducing the doctrine of His operation into one amongst many doctrines which is to be taken up by faith along with the rest: whereas it is not a doctrine amongst many, but the life of every doctrine in which the Spirit must be present personally, as the Word is present personally, ere it will produce any change upon the heart and life of man. They are converting religion into an objective thing, and the object they have chosen is surely the most worthy one, the written Word, inasmuch as it is objective merely, it is idolatry. Objective it must be, but subjective it must at the same time likewise be; and to make it subjective in us, the Spirit of God must work upon us the power of receiving it, even as the farmer prepareth the soil for the seed which is to be cast therein, or as the mind is prepared, by what means we know not, for the information which is to pass thereinto by the senses."

It is not unnecessary even now, in the presence of much of the current theology and the religion-made-easy of the popular pulpit, that protest should be raised against the doctrine that Christian faith is the *belief of the testimony*, which, being believed, will operate like any other truths, by a natural influence: and therefore (though Irving, had he been treating the subject of Faith specially, might have drawn much more upon the teaching of Coleridge as to this particular point), we willingly hear these words of warning as to both a false idea of Faith and a subtle idolatry of the Word. It is altogether in the spirit of Irving, that the subject of Inspiration should be made the occasion and means of exposing a tendency to magnify the importance of the written Word to the undervaluing of the Spirit's interpretation and application of it to the believing heart: and while one certainly need not agree to all his contemptuous words about the belauded translation and circulation of the Bible in modern times, or about the dexterity in verbal quotation which seems usually accompanied by poverty in spiritual exposition, or about the "raw food" of the Scriptures which the Spirit converts into nutriment, it may yet be admitted that the drift of the following passage is sound and important, and that its suggestion is not without fitness to some of the modes and the notions of those who yet win our sympathy in the zealous defence of the Inspiration of the Scriptures.

"A third form in which the idolatry of the written Word expresseth itself, is in the holy—but I call it unholy—narration which they have taken up concerning inspiration; that the very words were inspired, and the writers were but as organs of voice for that word. Where, then, were the sanctification of the writers, if their soul were not in their words? And you will hear shrewd suggestions that even the act of translation hath a certain Divine sanctity in it. Thus the Jews proceeded to honour the letter of the sacred book, counting the words and very letters of it, and holding that there was a mysterious sacredness in their very form. And for their idolatry they were permitted for ever to lose the Spirit, which they sought not to find, and were slain by that letter on which they had such reliance. And in the same spirit they require of you at once to believe the book as the Word of God, by one act of faith to adopt it, then to read it and bow down before what you read. That is to make the book an idol, and then prostrate your soul unto it. And by so doing you shall make your soul a timorous creature of superstition, or a blind worshipper of sounds and sentences, but never a child of the Spirit of God. Such notions flow not from orthodox doctrine, which saith unto every man, Read this Word with what persuasion of its Divine authority you presently have, and affect not more than you really have, for that is falsehood and superstition, which God abhorreth. Bring to it the faculties of mind which you presently have, and peruse it with the desire to be enlightened in the deep things which it containeth, and the Spirit will open your soul to understand it more and more, and dispose your heart to receive it more and more, and your faith in its inspiration will grow with your spiritual growth, and strengthen with your spiritual strength. What portion of the Holy Spirit is in the written Word he only shall be a judge of who hath the same inspiration with Himself. It is the Spirit in us which discerneth the Spirit in the Word. And then it is not letters and sounds that we discern, but the things signified, the ideas revealed, which beget in us such mighty revolutions."

Next to these Discourses on Idolatry, we

give place of eminence to six sermons on "God our Father." Irving opens the subject with an inquiry into the origin of the name Father, as taken to Himself by the first person in the Godhead; and traces it to the generation of the Son, which, according to the orthodox opinion of the Church, being an eternal act, the title of Father is from eternity proper to "the self-originator in the Godhead," but is made known in time only when the Son is manifested. It will be seen that this view of the origin of the name points to another conception of the Divine Fatherhood in respect of men, than that of the relation of God to creatures, as the benevolent Author and Preserver of their being. Irving, indeed, utterly repudiates "that loose and popular application of the term Father unto God," as a mere "natural similitude": and, with minute and careful examination of the Scriptures, seeks to show that the doctrine of God's Fatherhood unto His people, whereby they are entitled to be called Sons of God, was gradually introduced into the Church, and the name of Father declared as that which He appropriates to Himself in respect of all who believe in the name of His only begotten Son, and that with signal care it is defended from the use, not only of other men but of all other beings whatever. In maintaining these views, Irving gives prominence to truths concerning this Divine relationship which are often lost sight of, even by those whom we should unwillingly class with the "surface theologians and sentimental preachers" whose "flimsy notions" he so emphatically condemns.

It would be of little interest to mention the titles of the other sermons contained in this volume; and we could do no more. But we desire to name four discourses on "The Love of Money," one on "The Theology of the Natural Man," and another on "Jesus our Example," as fine specimens of the preacher's powers in their ordinary exercise. And we could willingly extract from the two on "Intellectual Life" passages on the godlessness of literature and of science, which, in their stern rebuke and solemn pleading, have no less fitness to the present day than to that, forty years ago, in which the brave Irving exposed himself by these statements to "the charge of sorness and incivility."

"A SUMMER IN SKYE."

There is perhaps no part of the United Kingdom which, possessing features of so much natural beauty and wild grandeur, has yet suffered so little from the incursions of tourists as that comprised in the Western islands of Scotland. Neither Boswell's "Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," nor Dr. Johnson's circumstantial narrative of the same visit, has done much to popularise a district so rich in ancient traditions, combining, too, all the advantages which rugged precipitous cliffs, winding lochs, and bold mountain scenery offer to the jaded, used-up workers of our busy towns. So little, indeed, has it been chosen as a route for the tourist even of the nineteenth century, that the Skye of to-day bears a striking resemblance to the Skye visited by Dr. Johnson and his satellite in 1773, and the resemblance prevails even in those respects where in other localities there have been change, decay, and obliteration. Dr. Johnson was the guest of Sir Alexander Macdonald and Mr. Macleod, the two families which were then and still are the proprietors of the island. The industry of the people was agricultural when the Doctor wrote of it, and it is so still; the three classes into which he divided the inhabitants of the island—laird, tacksman, and tenant—are just those of which Mr. Alexander Smith writes in the volumes before us. Indeed the main difference existing between Dr. Johnson's account of his tour and Mr. Alexander Smith's "Summer in Skye," is one the explanation of which we must seek not in the place or the characteristics of the people described, which are similar, but in the minds of the respective authors, as opposite in their tendencies and susceptibilities as one can conceive two cultivated minds to be.

Leaving Dr. Johnson, with whom we have no further concern here, we must briefly introduce Mr. Smith's new work to the reader. Of the author himself and of his former writings it is quite unnecessary to speak. In "Dreamthorpe" he has already given to readers of current literature a specimen of prose poetry, which has few equals, and so general and unequivocal have been the praises lavished upon it, that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that he has only to practise his art, and to apply it to the representation of those sublimer aspects of nature, which so few writers succeed in describing with any degree of force and truthful

* The Collected Writings of Edward Irving. In Five Volumes. Vol. IV. Edited by his NEPHEW, the Rev. G. Carlyle, M.A. London: A. Strahan.

A Summer in Skye. Two Vols. By ALEXANDER SMITH, author of "A Life Drama," &c. Alexander Strahan, 148, Strand. 1865.

colouring, to win for himself a name as a word-painter second only to that of Ruskin. There are passages in the present volumes which show the author's marvellous power of reproducing at will the magnificent effects of mountain scenery—passages in which a play of fancy and a true poetic insight strongly reinforce an illustration already presented with great facility of expression and rich colouring. Mr. Smith in fact lays before his readers the object which he has looked upon, as it appeared to him, and the power to do this successfully, while it would constitute a claim in the case of a less imaginative man to be considered a graphic writer, enables Mr. Smith to compete with almost any descriptive writer of the present day.

Mr. Smith travelled to Skye from Edinburgh. Before giving the particulars of his visit to the island he devotes three chapters to Edinburgh, Stirling and the North, and Oban, respectively. We cannot resist the temptation of quoting somewhat largely from this book. Those who have seen Edinburgh will be interested in reading the following description of it:—

"Living in Edinburgh there abides, above all things, a sense of its beauty. Hill, crag, castle, rock, blue stretch of sea, the picturesque ridge of the old town, the squares and terraces of the new—these things seen once are not to be forgotten. The quick life of to-day sounding around the relics of antiquity, and overshadowed by the august traditions of a kingdom, makes residence in Edinburgh more impressive than residence in any other British city. I have just come in—surely it never looked so fair before? What a poem is that Princes-street!

The puppets of the busy, many-coloured hour move about on its pavement, while across the ravine Time has piled up the old town, ridge on ridge, gray as a rocky coast washed and worn by the foam of centuries; peaked and jagged by gable and roof; windowed from basement to cope; the whole surmounted by St. Giles's airy crown. The new is there looking at the old. Two Times are brought face to face, and are yet separated by a thousand years. Wonderful on winter nights, when the gully is filled with darkness, and out of it rises, against the sombre blue and the frosty stars, that mass and bulwark of gloom, pierced and quivering with innumerable lights. There is nothing in Europe to match that, I think. Could you but roll a river down the valley it would be sublime. Finer still, to place one's self near the Burns Monument and look toward the Castle. It is more astonishing than an Eastern dream. A city rises up before you painted by fire on night. High in air a bridge of lights leaps the chasm; a few emerald lamps, like the glow-worms, are moving silently about in the railway station below; a solitary crimson one is at rest. That ridged and chimneyed bulk of blackness, with splendour bursting out at every pore, is the wonderful old town, where Scottish history mainly transacted itself; while, opposite, the modern Princes-street is blazing throughout its length. During the day the Castle looks down upon the city as if out of another world; stern with all its peacefulness, its garniture of trees, its slopes of grass. The rock is dingy enough in colour, but after a shower its lichens laugh out greenly in the returning sun, while the rainbow is brightening on the lowering sky beyond.

How deep the shadow which the Castle throws at noon over the gardens at its feet where the children play! How grand when giant bulk and towery crown blacken against sunset! Fair, too, the new town sloping to the sea. From George-street, which crowns the ridge, the eye is led down sweeping streets of stately architecture to the villas and woods that fill the lower ground, and fringe the shore; to the bright azure belt of the Forth with its smoking steamer or its creeping sail; beyond, to the shores of Fife, soft blue, and flecked with fleeting shadows in the keen clear light of spring, dark purple in the summer heat, tarnished gold in the autumn haze; and farther away still, just distinguishable on the paler sky, the crest of some distant peak, carrying the imagination into the illimitable world. Residence in Edinburgh is an education in itself. Its beauty refines one like being in love. It is perennial, like a play of Shakespeare's. Nothing can stale its infinite variety."

Passing from Oban to Inverness, and thence by the mail route, though not by the mail, from Dingwall to Jean Town, after a variety of *contretemps*, Mr. Smith and his companion reached Skye, and proceeded as best they could to the residence of Mr. McLan, a tacksman and a half-pay officer, whose guests they were to be on their arrival and for some time subsequently. It is a great feature in Mr. Smith's writings that he exhibits a keen sense of the humorous. Every circumstance of the journey, and the various peculiarities—sometimes amusing, sometimes saddening—attaching to the persons with whom he came in contact, are rendered with an apparent literalness and a sparkle that combine to give an interest to the narrative, which is maintained to the close. The following is a sketch of his host, not selected, we may say, as a specimen of his humorous vein:—

"Mr. McLan, senior, was a man of past eighty, but fresh and hale for his years. His figure was slight and wiry, his face a fresh pink, his hair like snow. Age, though it had bowed him somewhat, had not been able to steal the fire from his eye, nor the vigour from his limbs. He entered the army at an early age, carried colours in Ireland before the century came in, was with Moore at Corunna, followed Wellington through the Peninsular battles, was with the 42nd at Quatre Bras, and hurt there when the brazen cuirassiers came charging through the tall rye-grass; and, finally, stood at Waterloo in a square that crumbled before the artillery and cavalry charges of Napoleon—crumbled, but never flinched! It was strange to think that the old man across the table breathed the same air with Marie Antoinette; saw the black cloud of the French Revolution torn to pieces with its own lightnings, the eagles of Napoleon flying from Madrid to Moscow, Wellington's glorious career—all that wondrous time which our

fathers and grandfathers saw, which has become history now, wearing the air of antiquity almost. We look upon the ground out yonder from Brussels that witnessed the struggle; but what the insensate soil, the woods, the monument, to the living eye in which was pictured the fierce strife? to the face that was grimed with the veritable battle-smoke? to the voice that mingled in the last cheer when the whole English line moved forward at sunset? McLan was an isleman of the old school, penetrated through every drop of blood with pride of birth, and with a sense of honour which was like a second conscience. He had all the faults incidental to such a character; he was stubborn as the gnarled trunk of the oak, full of prejudices which our enlightenment laughs at, but which we need not despise; for, with our knowledge and our science, well will it be for us if we go to our graves with as stainless a name. He was quick and hasty in temper, and contradiction brought fire from him like steel from flint; short and fierce were his gusts of passion. I have seen him of an evening, with quivering hands and kindling eye, send a volley of oaths into a careless servant, and the next moment almost the reverend white head was bowed on his chair as he knelt at evening prayer. Of these faults, however, this evening we saw nothing; the old gentleman was kind and hospitable; full of talk, but his talk seemed to us of old-world things. On Lords Palmerston and Derby he was silent; he was eloquent on Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. He talked of the French Revolution and the actors thereof as contemporaries. Of the good Queen Victoria (for history is sure to call her that) he said nothing; his heart was with his memory in the olden days, when George III. was king, and not an old king neither."

Another quotation will give the reader a better idea of the kind of life led by the majority of the 20,000 inhabitants of Skye than any description we could give of it:—

"During the last few weeks, I have had opportunity of witnessing something of life as it passes in the Skye wilderness, and have been struck with its self-containedness, not less than with its remoteness. A Skye family has everything within itself. The bare mountains yield mutton which possesses a flavour and delicacy unknown in the south. The copse swarms with rabbits; and if a net is set over night at the Black Island, there is abundance of fish to breakfast. The farmer grows his own corn, barley, and potatoes, digs his own peats, makes his own candles; he tans leather, spins cloth shaggy as a terrier's pile, and a hunch-backed artist in the place transforms the raw materials into boots or shepherd's garments. Twice every year a huge hamper arrives from Glasgow, stuffed with all the little luxuries of housekeeping—tea, sugar, coffee, and the like. At more frequent intervals comes a ten-gallon cask from Greenock, whose contents can cunningly draw the icy fangs of a north-easter, or take the chill out of the clammy mists.

"What want they that a king should have?"

And once a week the *Inverness Courier*, like a window opened on a roaring sea, brings a murmur of the outer world, its politics, its business, its crimes, its literature, its whole multitudinous and unsleeping life, making the stillness yet more still.

"To the Islesman the dial face of the year is not artificially divided, as in cities, by parliamentary session and recess, college terms, vacations, short and long, by the rising and sitting of courts of justice; nor yet, as in more fortunate soils, by imperceptible gradations of coloured light—the green flowery year deepening into the sunset of the October hollyhock; the slow reddening of burdened orchards; the slow yellowing of wheaten plains. Not by any of these, but by the higher and more affecting element of animal life, with its passions and instincts, its gladness and suffering; existence like our own, although in a lower key and untouched by solemn issues; the same music and wail although struck on rude and uncertain chords. To the Islesman the year rises into interest when the hills get wet with melted snows, are pathetic with newly weaned lambs, and it completes itself through the successive steps of weaning, fleecing, sorting, fattening, sale, final departure, and cash in pocket. The shepherd life is more interesting than the agricultural, inasmuch as it deals with a higher order of being; for I suppose—apart from considerations of profit, a couchant ewe, with her young one at her side, or a ram—with wreathed horns superb 'cropping the herbage, is a more pleasing object to the aesthetic sense, than a field of mangold wurtzel flourishing ever so gloriously. The shepherd who inhabits a mountain country, lives more completely in the open air, and is acquainted with all the phenomena of storm and calm, the thunder smoke coiling in the wind, the hawk hanging stationary in the breathless blue. He knows the faces of the hills, recognises the voices of the torrents as if they were children of his own, can unknit their intricate melody as he lies with his dog beside him on the warm slope at noon, separating tone from tone, and giving this to rude crag, that to pebbly bottom. From long intercourse, every member of his flock wears to his eye its special individuality, and he recognises the countenances of a 'wether' as he would the countenance of a human acquaintance. Sheep-farming is a picturesque occupation; and I think a multitude of sheep descending a hillside, now outspreading in bleating leisure, now huddling together in the haste of fear—the dogs, urged more by sagacity than by the shepherd's voice, flying along the edges, turning, guiding, changing the shape of the mass—one of the prettiest sights of the world."

"A Summer in Skye," although an attractive title, by no means indicates the range which Mr. Smith has taken. In addition to the three opening chapters to which we alluded at the beginning of this notice, he has given us, in that entitled "A Basket of Fragments," a most interesting collection of incidents culled from Scottish history; some of which, such, for instance, as the concealment of the last of the Stuarts by Flora Macdonald, and the warlike expeditions of the Lords of the Isles, will have been met with before by many readers in other chronicles, but many of which also will be new and full of interest to the majority of English readers. Of course Ossian comes up for discussion, and Mr. Smith does the "Ossianic" party

the service of appending to the second volume of this work some new translations of original Gaelic MS., which a friend, the Rev. Mr. McPherson of Inverary (not the Macpherson), has sent to him since his return from Skye.

The comments which we have made at present relate only to the first volume of this work. The second is occupied by a further description of the author's tour, and his return homewards by sea to Glasgow. Before leaving Skye, however, he paid a visit to "the Landlord," who is quite a unique character. He had spent the greater part of his life in India, though a native of Skye, and he was now a tacksman. Having had considerable experience of human nature, he applied his theories of government to the little realm in which he was sovereign. He had tenants for whom he built a school house, a smithy, a mill, and a shop, and from whom in return he expected and received a fair rent; but when through laziness, or imprudence, or from other circumstances, the tenant was unable to afford this return, he was removed from the hill side—the aristocracy of the cotters—to the "penal settlement," where he lived rent free, but with the loss of self-respect. "It's like," said the landlord, "taking the stripes of the 'sergeant's' arm and degrading him to the 'ranks'; and if there is any spirit in the man 'he tries to regain his old position.' How many landlords in England have such a true appreciation as this one of Skye of the moral responsibilities of their position? Mr. Smith accompanied the landlord to the school house on the hill side, and he gives an amusing account of the examination of the scholars, which we cannot withhold:—

"When we entered the master came forward and shook hands with the landlord, the boys pulled their red forelocks, the girls dropped their best curtsies. Sitting down on a form I noted the bare walls, a large map hanging down on one side, the stove with a heap of peats near it, the ink-smeared bench, and the row of girls' heads, black, red, yellow, and brown, surmounting it, and the boys, barefooted, and in battered kilts, gathered near the windows. The girls regarded us with a shy, curious gaze, which was not ungraceful; and in several of the freckled faces there were the rudiments of beauty, or of comeliness at least. The eyes of all, boys as well as girls, kept twinkling over our persons, taking silent note of everything. I don't think I ever before was the subject of so much curiosity. One was pricked all over by quick-glowing eyes as by pins. We had come to examine the school, and the ball opened by a display of copy-books. Opening these, we found pages covered with 'Emulation is a generous passion,' 'Emancipation does not make man,' in very fair and legible handwriting. Expressing our satisfaction, the schoolmaster bowed low, and the prickling of the thirty or forty curious eyes became yet more keen and rapid. The schoolmaster then called for those who wished to be examined in geography—very much as a colonel might seek volunteers for a forlorn hope—and in a trice six scholars, kilted, of various ages and sizes, but all shockheaded and ardent, were drawn up in line in front of the large map. A ruler was placed in the hand of a little fellow at the end, who, with his eyes fixed on the schoolmaster and his body bent forward eagerly, seemed as waiting the signal to start off in a race. 'Number one, point out river Tagus.' Number one charged the Peninsula with his ruler as ardently as his greatgrandfather in all probability charged the French at Quebec. 'Through what country does the Tagus flow?' 'Portugal.' 'What is the name of the capital city?' 'Lisbon.' Number one having accomplished his *devoir*, the ruler was handed on to number two, who traced the course of the Danube, and answered several questions thereon with considerable intelligence. Number five was a little fellow; he was asked to point out Portree, and as the Western Islands hung too high in the north for him to reach, he jumped at them. He went into the North Sea the first time, but on his second attempt he smote Skye with his ruler very neatly. Numbers three, four, and six acquitted themselves creditably, number four boggling a little deal about Constantinople, much to the vexation of the schoolmaster. Slates were then produced, and the six geographers, who were the cream of the school, I dare say, were prepared for arithmetical action. As I was examiner, and had no desire to get into deep waters, the efforts of my kilted friends were, at my request, confined to the good old rule of simple addition. The schoolmaster called out ten or eleven ranks of figures, and then cried 'Add.' Six swishes of the slate pencil were heard, and then began the arithmetical tug of war. Each face was immediately hidden behind a slate, and we could hear the quick tinkle of pencils. All at once there was a hurried swish, and the red head, who had boggled about Constantinople, flashed round with the summation fairly worked out. Flash went another slate, then another, till the six were held out. All the answers corresponded, and totting up the figures, I found them correct. Then books were procured, and we listened to English reading. In a loud tone of voice, as if they were addressing some one on an opposite hillside, and with barbarous intonation, the little fellows read off about a dozen sentences each. Now and again a big word brought a reader to grief, as a tall fence brings steeplechaser. Now and again, a reader went through a word as a hunter goes through a hedge which he cannot clear; but on the whole, they deserved the commendation which they received. The landlord expressed his satisfaction, and mentioned that he had left at the inn two baskets of gooseberries for the scholars. The schoolmaster again bowed; and, although the eyes of the scholars were bright and curious as before, they laid their heads together, and were busily whispering now."

With this quotation we must conclude. Let us add, however, that this is the most delightful book which we have met with during this

summer season, and the publisher has done all that a publisher could do to enhance both its value and beauty.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.*

"To be or not to be, that is the question" which, in relation to the death penalty for certain crimes, has long been anxiously debated, not only in England, but throughout the continent of Europe. Much more now than perhaps at any former time is the problem, "What shall be done with our worst criminals?" discussed by the legislator, the jurist, and the citizen. No proposed solution, however, seems perfectly satisfactory, nor is it to be expected that any unloosening or cutting of the knotty question will commend itself to all parties. There will still be, as there have always been, men of totally opposite views on this subject—men, it may be, equally conscientious, and equally assured that the scheme they advocate is the only right one, while that proposed by their opponents is obnoxious to every objection, and fraught with incalculable evil to society. Some say that the voice of God, as heard in the Scriptures, plainly demands blood for blood, death for death; while others say that this is a misreading of the Bible, and that the voice of God, as heard in the progress of events in all civilised countries, unmistakably declares that it is neither a just nor a wise policy to take away the life of any culprit. Whatever may be the views held by individuals, we cannot but observe that the drift of public opinion is averse from capital punishment; and if this be so, it supplies a weighty argument in the consideration of the question; for if any legal penalty conflicts with the general sentiment of the people, it is productive of much more harm than good, since, by the unwillingness of prosecutor, witnesses, and jury, to be the means of inflicting a disproportionate punishment, many criminals escape altogether, or, if convicted, abhorrence of their crime is lost in sympathy for them as victims. What may be the views of our chief statesmen and jurists on this question we are likely soon to know, if we do not know them already, as it is probable that the new Parliament will soon be called upon to discuss the report of the Royal Commission appointed last year "to inquire into the nature and operation of the laws under which capital punishment is inflicted, and the manner in which it is inflicted, and to report whether it is desirable to make any alteration therein."

For supplying arguments to those who in the Parliamentary debate shall advocate the views of the Abolitionists, the work of Professor Mittermaier is most opportune. Perhaps no man in Europe is more worthy to be heard on this question than the Professor, who, we learn from a brief sketch of his life prefixed to the present volume by a friend of his family, Dr. C. H. Schäuble, of the Royal Military College, Woolwich, has devoted himself, through a long life, and is still devoting himself to the study of law, has made himself intimately acquainted with the legal systems of all European nations, and is regarded throughout Germany as an oracle on all questions of jurisprudence, and has made the laws of England the object of zealous studies, in which he was assisted by many of our chief jurists. In the first two chapters of this work the opinions of some men of past times most worthy to be heard on this question are given: Sir Thomas Moore says that death ought not to be inflicted, except in a few well-defined cases; Hobbes in the "Leviathan," that the criminal as an enemy to the State ought to be destroyed; Montesquieu shows that severity has always missed its ends; Bentham concludes that the punishment of death should be abolished; Beccaria says, "The death of a citizen cannot be necessary, but in one case—when, though deprived of his liberty, he has such power and connexions as may endanger the security of the nation"; Filangieri asserts the right of the Sovereign to inflict the extreme penalty. Professor Mittermaier finds his judgment on a very wide experience and extended inquiry; he avoids theorising, and gives facts and figures, wherever these are admissible, for the conclusions he has come to; he highly approves the English method of appointing a Commission of Inquiry whenever any great alteration of a law is contemplated, and asks why the responsible ministers of other countries have not acted in a similar way to those of England, when wishing to obtain information on the working of the criminal law, and he then gives most exact directions as to the

course which ought to be pursued in those inquiries.

In a chapter on "Statistics of crimes committed, and capital sentences passed in various countries," the Professor shows that there is a general tendency to restrict the number of crimes punishable with death, that the number of death sentences recorded has gradually diminished, and that of these sentences an increasingly large proportion is not carried into execution; and he positively asserts that in those States where capital punishment has been abolished the number of heinous offences has not increased. Tuscany is specially cited, where for nearly a century the death penalty has been abolished, and yet down to the present time the most experienced functionaries see no occasion for its reintroduction. While the evidence of facts is mainly relied upon, the author does not decline the consideration of arguments in favour of capital punishment founded on various principles. These arguments, eleven in number, he fairly states, and, in a way that will be conclusive to many minds, controversial. We will quote his answer to the argument from Scripture, as the authority and teaching of the Bible affords the basis of "Philander's" reasoning in the second work we notice. "The time has certainly arrived when the argument adduced under this head may be finally discarded. Appeals to passages of the Old Testament can no longer be of any avail as a justification of a legislative act. The time of such authority is passed. The legislator who takes the Mosaic law for his guide, must consistently also punish with death those who work on the Sabbath. Those who quote passages of Scripture enjoining, by express command of God, that a trespasser must be punished with death, ought not to forget that Moses expressed his enactments in the manner common to legislators in ancient times, who for their own laws claimed the sanction of the Divine will; no one, on that account, is justified in taking the historical part of the Old Testament as a command of the Deity. Those who appeal to the New Testament forget that, wherever the sword is mentioned, the right of the State to inflict punishment is only metaphorically alluded to. It is a matter of great regret that no attention is paid to the decided contradiction existing between death punishment and the sentence Christ pronounced respecting the adulteress, nor to the fact that the Christian Church, ever since its first establishment, clinging to the idea of moral reform, opposed the infliction of the extreme penalty. It is a significant fact that some of the most distinguished divines reject death punishment, and that in the Legislative Chamber of Würtemberg it has been opposed both by Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen."

Fully to examine the reasons for abolishing capital punishment, the Professor says we are bound to consider the penalty with regard to (a) its lawfulness; (b) its expediency. This he does, and under both considerations decides against the penalty. The argument much urged lately—that if executions were no longer performed in public, the greater portion of the objections against this penalty would be removed—is also considered, and it is shown that many strong objections would lie against this expedient. A concluding chapter to the work has been added by the Editor, in which the question is considered in its special bearing on the actual state of England.

"Philander," in his preface, talks of bringing some most serious charge against England. What the charge is, however, we cannot clearly make out; but it has something to do with "Murder is Britain's crime, and will be Britain's ruin." It therefore becomes to him "a pressing, a patriotic, a religious duty, to ring the alarm bell, and invite the nation to a solemn consideration," &c. "Philander" is a fervent advocate of the death penalty, and he usually speaks of the abolitionists in some such terms as Southern slaveholders have been used to speak of Northern emancipators. The drift of his reasoning will be best seen from a few extracts. "To condemn the murderer's scaffold, and to defend Calvary's bloody tree, will prove not only an arduous task, but will transcend the highest efforts of created intellect." "All such hard and harsh theories, and it will not be easy to find harder and harsher—as, that the murderer's scaffold is inhuman, bloody, and degrading to our common nature, are a murderous charge against not only the Jewish nation, and Moses, the faithful servant of God, but directly against God Himself, the Author of that dispensation." The case of Cain is brought forward as an utter demolition of the abolitionists' argument, when, unfortunately for his anticipated triumphs, "Philander" is compelled to say that God's dealing with him was an exception to the rule, unless, as he is inclined to suppose, Cain is the "young man" whom

Lamech slew. In a chapter on Infanticide, "Philander," in speaking of the general belief that those who die in infancy are saved, says, "To this extremely heretical dogma, sanctioned by not a few of the most popular preachers in professedly Presbyterian and Calvinistic Scotland, we may safely ascribe nine-tenths of its infanticidal crime." Certainly if the question of Capital Punishment were to be decided on the merits of the advocacy of these two opposing writers, Professor Mittermaier and "Philander," the decision would be soon arrived at.

BRIEF NOTICES.

Yorkshire Illustrations of English History. By J. G. MALL. With Vignettes. London: Hall, Smart, and Allen.

The volume bearing the title we transcribe will first attract Yorkshiremen; to whom it appeals in the words of Linnaeus, "Turpe est in patria vivere, et patriam ignorare." But its real interest is rather for the Englishman everywhere; as presenting some of the most remarkable passages in our national history, in their full relation to the localities and scenes which saw them enacted, and which they have made famous. Mr. James Miall justly remarks, that "history thus localised often becomes more interesting than it would otherwise be"; and there can be no question that Yorkshire permits such localisation more readily than almost any division of the country, having had a very prominent and illustrious place in the struggles, the development, and the achievements of England from the first faint dawn of the historic period.

The author, passing back "into the dim twilight" in which the serious historian "walks warily," finds the first-known inhabitants a semi-barbarous people, who chose their settlements principally in hilly countries and in districts where rivers first become navigable, but who kept near the forest and morass for the sake of their requisite supplies of food;—a people who have left to this day the traces of their residence and employments in the names of many localities and of almost every stream in Yorkshire. The period from B.C. 55, to A.D. 547, during which the "streaks of light" stretch and strengthen on the historic horizon, brings us to Boroughbridge, with its singular pillars, of supposed Roman origin—to Aldborough, the *Iurium* of the Romans—to Eburacum, as still our York is ecclesiastically called; and which was the chosen quarters of the "old and gouty" Emperor Severus, when he visited Britain in the nineteenth year of his reign. Of this period, also, the vestiges are shown to be numerous and marked, not only in encampments and roads, but in local language and lingering customs. "The Sons of Woden" give their name to the following era in Mr. Miall's book, and there is no hint to the imagination more magical than the bare mention of King Arthur's keeping Christmas at York. In the chalk district of the East Riding at Goodmanham, we find the whole vicinity associated with the first introduction of Roman Christianity; and we are led by these pleasant pages to the Witenage-note of Londesborough (probably), to the shrine at which Caefi, the Saxon High Priest, set the example of burning temples and destroying altars, and to York, on that Easter Sunday in the year 627, when Parliament saw the baptism of King Edwin, with his chiefs and followers. The noble ruin of Whitby Abbey furnishes occasion for another interesting chapter on "Monkish Christianity" in Yorkshire. And then we come to "The Vikings and Sea Kings," a sketch of no little significance; and this chapter is closed by some miscellaneous remarks on the customs of the Scandinavian nations, and with a very useful collection of words and phrases in the prevalent dialect of Yorkshire, in which are preserved the remains of ancient speech.

We will not attempt to give an account of the remaining chapters; what we have said of less than a third of the book will sufficiently indicate how the successive periods of the public and private history of the country are treated by Mr. Miall relatively to the scenes that suitably frame these historic pictures. We have come down only to "The Eve of the Conquest," when Harold kept feast at York; and it can be well supposed that amongst the seventeen chapters that follow, there will be very lively interest in such subjects as "England's New Master," "The Battle of the Standard," "The Jews' Massacre at York," "The Battles of Myton, Boroughbridge, and Byland," "The Bloody Roses," and "The Civil Wars." The localities with which these are associated are such that tourists and visitors should be able to call up all the historic associations that belong to them; and their enjoyment of Yorkshire may be heightened by making this volume a pocket companion. It is the very thing for a pedestrian to enjoy and profit by, when, the day's walk done, he sits down in some quiet inn of quiet village, for the restful evening hours. Much more is the work one which may well become a household book all through Yorkshire, nourishing an honest pride in their county amongst its natives, and at the same time bringing them to a just sense of the significance of that broad general stream of history to which their own local histories have been so largely tributary.

The author seems to have studied the subject carefully

* *Capital Punishment. Based on Professor Mittermaier's "Todesstrafe."* Edited by JOHN MACRAE MOIR, M.A., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

Capital Punishment: Is it Defensible? By PHILANDER. London: James Nisbet and Co.

and laboriously, at the first sources of information, and under the influence of the most trustworthy investigators and authoritative critics, both historical and archaeological.

Chart of the Atlantic Telegraph. (Bacon and Co.) This is a large sheet, 22 by 32 inches, containing a map, showing the Atlantic and other submarine telegraphs existing and proposed. "Beautifully" coloured, says the prospectus,—roughly is the word; an engraving of the Great Eastern, also coloured; drawings of the old and new cables, with sectional views of the same. Every available space is filled in with letter-press, explaining various matters connected with telegraphy, including the derivation of the word, and giving a short account of the unsuccessful attempts which have been made to establish telegraphic connection between Europe and America. The chart can be had in the sheet, in paper boards, and mounted on cloth, in case, or on a roller.

Cassell's Illustrated Guide to the Sea-side. (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.) Second edition. Valuable if not interesting; subject to such deductions as must be made on account of certain misprints, and occasionally insufficient information. For instance, the height of the Great Orme's Head at Llandudno is here stated to be nearly 60 feet! Llandudno is also 4 miles from Chester. The fare from London to Rhyl (209 miles) is put down at 7s. 0jd. third class, a statement for which the London and North-Western Railway would not like to be responsible. The reader for the first time hears of *lofty mountains* in the Isle of Wight, and extensive *sands* at Ventnor. The fares from London to some of the places named are given incorrectly and inadequately. For instance, what would a tourist give to know that the single fare to Whitby, second class, is 34s., when he can get a return ticket, available for twenty-eight days, for 35s. or 50s., we forget which. We can still say for this Guide, however, that if taken with a caution, it may be useful, since it gives a brief and in general tolerably correct account of more than seventy watering places on the coasts of England and Wales, and it has twelve two-page illustrations of some of the best known of them, which are very well executed.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

ENORMOUS INCREASE OF NOVEL-WRITING.—It is almost impossible to keep up with the novelists, and ever as we return to this species of literature we are more and more impressed with a sense of its enormous bulk. The mass of fiction out of which the critic has to pick and choose is one of the most curious sights in literature. We are so accustomed to the innumerable crowds of novels and novelists that we scarcely take note of them, like the man who could not see the wood for the trees. We mark a good novel here and there, as the man in the wood might have marked a fine tree; but we take little account of the prodigious growth on every side of novels on every possible subject written by every possible sort of person. We invite our readers to a simple calculation, so that they may form themselves some idea of this prodigious fertility of story-telling. Let them begin with the novels which appear in parts. First, we have Mr. Dickens and Mr. Trollope, each publishing a novel in monthly numbers. Then in each of these magazines there are one or two novels published by instalments. The last number of *Blackwood's Magazine* had portions of no less than three different tales. The *Cornhill* has always two stories in progress; *Macmillan* and *Temple Bar* have the same; the *Shilling*, the *New Monthly*, *Bentley*, and the *Dublin University* have two also; *Fraser* has one, if not more; the *Fortnightly Review* starts with one; *All the Year Round*, *Once a Week*, *Good Words*, and *Chambers's Journal* each have one; and there is a host of other periodicals, known to us chiefly through the advertisements—*London Society*, the *Englishman's Magazine*, and the rest—which in every issue put forth a novel or two. Every month there appears an instalment of more than thirty, nearer fifty, novels. And then in addition we have to count up the novels that are issued complete. We are much within the mark when we say that the publishing houses of Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, Chapman and Hall, Smith and Elder, Richard Bentley, Maxwell and Co., Tinsley Brothers, send out annually about a dozen each. Some among them issue double that number. Nor is this all: there are houses, like those of the Messrs. Blackwood, the Messrs. Longman, and Mr. Macmillan, which although they are not so prolific in novels as those we have mentioned, yet do not neglect this species of literature, and annually make one or two additions to the vast stock. Yet, again, there are publishers like Mr. Booth, Mr. Sampson Low, Mr. Skeet, and Mr. Newby, who have each a special position in the world of novels, and who each go to increase the array of fictions. Mr. Ticknor dwells with wonder on the extraordinary number of romances which were produced in Spain in the times when the tales of chivalry were popular. There were no less than seventy produced in a space of little more than fifty years. From the date of the "Amadis de Gaula" to that of the "Celestial Chivalry" was only half a century, and into this short space was crowded the many varieties of the Spanish romance that were issued in multiform editions, and were regarded with favour for well nigh a couple of hundred years. If

three score and ten romances of chivalry produced in half a century are to be regarded as a marvel of fertility, what shall we say to three times that number of novels produced every year in England?—*Times*.

WRITING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—At this time, though I kept in general good health and spirits, I was fast losing flesh. But almost worse than want of food was the want of light and fuel. On several occasions, the only way I had to keep myself from freezing was sitting in bed with plenty of tucktoo furs around me. The writing of my journal was done with the thermometer plus 15 degs. to less than 0, while outside it was from minus 25 degs. to minus 52 degs. During the day I several times went up the hill to look for Ebierbing's reappearance from the vessel, but no signs of him met my eye, and the night of January 24th (fourteen days from the ship) saw us with our last ration of food—viz., a piece of "black skin" 1½ inch wide, 2 inches long, and ½ of an inch thick. It was under these very "agreeable" circumstances I went to sleep, hoping to dream of better things, even if I could not partake of them. "Better things" fortunately did arrive, and in a way that I could partake of them. At midnight I heard footsteps within the passage-way of our igloo. Intuitively I knew it was Jack with oak-gook—seal-blubber. I sprang out of bed and drew back the snow-block door. There was Jack, his spear covered with pierced seal-blubber hanging in strips like string-dried apples. I had allowed my poor starving dog, "Merok," to sleep within the igloo that night, and, directly I had opened the door, on his scenting the luscious fat, quicker than thought he gave one leap—a desperate one, as if the strength of a dozen well-fed animals were in him. In an instant I grappled with the dog, and made great efforts to save the precious material; but, though I actually thrust my hands into his mouth, and though Tookoolito and Pannie also battled with him, Merok conquered, and instantly devoured that portion he had seized. This misfortune, however, was not single. Before Jack could get his well-loaded spear and himself into the igloo, all the other dogs about the place were around him, fighting for a share of what was left. They succeeded in obtaining nearly all before we could drive them away, and thus the good portion intended for us from what Jack had procured was lost to us, but not to the dogs. Jack, who was of Ugarng's party, and had brought this as a present, returned to his own igloo, and left us disconsolate to ours. "Better things," therefore, were not for us; but, nevertheless, as I have said above, they did arrive, and that speedily. —*Hall's Life with the Esquimaux*.

SKYE CEMETERY.—The Skyeman likes to bury his dead in islands, and this one in the stream at Skeabost is a crowded cemetery. I forded the stream, and wandered for an hour amongst the tombs and broken stones. There are traces of an ancient chapel on the island, but tradition does not even make a guess at its builder's name, or the date of its erection. There are old slabs, lying sideways, with the figures of recumbent men with swords in their hands, and inscriptions—indecipherable now—carved on them. There is the grave of a Skye clergyman who, if his epitaph is to be trusted, was a burning and a shining light in his day—a Gospel candle irradiating the Hebridean darkness. I never saw a churchyard so mounded, and so evidently overcrowded. Here laird, tacksman, and cotter, elbow each other in death. Here no one will make way for a new-comer, or give the wall to his neighbour. And standing in the little ruined island of silence and the dead, with the river perfectly audible on either side, one could not help thinking what a picturesque sight a Highland funeral would be, creeping across the moors with wailing pipe-music, fording the river, and the bearers making room for the dead man amongst the older dead as best they could. And this sight, I am told, may be seen any week in the year. To this island all the funerals of the country side converge. Standing there, too, one could not help thinking that this space of silence, girt by river noises, would be an eerie place by moonlight. The broken chapel, the carved slabs lying sideways, as if the dead man beneath had grown restless and turned himself, and the head-stones jutting out of the mounded soil at every variety of angle, would appal in the ink of shadow and the silver of moonbeam. In such circumstances one would hear something more in the stream as it ran past than the mere breaking of water on stones.—*A Summer in Skye*.

ZERMATT.—Certainly there is no place in the Alps from which a wilder set of walks could be taken than from Zermatt. It stands near the junction of three valleys, each with its characteristic glacier. Monte Rosa looks down upon it from one side, the Matterhorn from another; between these and around them, rises a crowd of mountain tops, whose snows and ice are threaded by those trackless routes which lie among the higher Alps—passes which show with tempting accuracy on the map, but which must be found and followed not by the steps of those who have used them, but by compass and landmarks like the sailor's course at sea—paths which have been trodden for years upon years, but in which the drifting snow ever fills the print of feet, and makes the latest traveller as cautious as the first. Beyond the range of glaciers and peaks which hem Zermatt in, lies Italy; just over the sharp snow edge, you look upon a land of vineyards and olive-trees, mellowing in the sun—while here, in wintry Zermatt, scarce a blade of wheat will ripen. One of the great recommendations of the place is the variety of excursions it provides for those who do not affect much walking. Ladies can ride easily right into the centre of the wildest Alpine scenery, and see themselves surrounded by glaciers, while they sit in the saddle. At the same time the devoted climber may be practised in the highest training, and inspired with the daily presence of Mount Cervin, which no one has ever ascended; on whose hard head no foot of man or chamois ever stood; around whose base, and up to whose very shoulders, wistful baffled mountaineers have groped and fumed year after year in vain. Zermatt is the headquarters of the Alpine Club—I speak unofficially; we found several of them at the hotel—men who came to Switzerland

year after year to climb. But it struck me they were very much "done." No doubt they astonished the natives themselves. There was no nonsense about them. They were not only skilled in the principles of ice-work, but had considerable local acquaintance with the peculiarities of different glaciers. They were keen-eyed, clear-headed, supple-sinewed; but I repeat it, they looked "done" with the work. J., P., and I, had walked nine or ten hours the day we arrived, and when the dinner hour drew near were by no means displeased at the smell of cooking being perceptible all over the house. And when the bell rang for the guests to sit down, we were there at once. Not so, I noticed, several of these Alpine gentlemen—they dawdled in. They were "off their feed." One left the table after tumbling a mutton chop about his plate, and went to bed; another was so bruised on the hands he could not cut his meat.—*The Regular Swiss Round*.

THE DEAD SEA.—I think there can be no question, but that the old notions of volcanic agencies about the Dead Sea were erroneous, and that many writers, like De Saulcy, have been misled by endeavouring to square their preconceived interpretation of Scripture with the facts they saw around them. The preceding pages have shown that such traces are not to be found, that the whole region has been slowly and gradually formed through a succession of ages, and that its peculiar phenomena are similar to those of other salt lakes in Africa, or referable to its unique and depressed position. But setting aside all preconceived notions, and taking the simple record of Genesis xix, as we find it, let us see whether the existing condition of the country throws any light upon the Biblical narrative. Certainly we do observe by the lake sulphur and bitumen in abundance. Sulphur springs stud the shores, sulphur is strewn, whether in layers or in fragments, over the desolate plains; and bitumen is ejected in great floating masses from the bottom of the sea, oozes through the fissures of the rocks, is deposited with gravel on the beach, or, as in the Wady Mahawat, appears with sulphur to have been precipitated during some convulsion. We know that at the time of earthquakes in the north the bitumen seems even in our own day to be detached from the bottom of the lake, and that floating islets of that substance have been evolved coincident with the convulsions so frequent in north-eastern Palestine. Everything leads to the conclusion that the agency of fire was at work, though not the overflowing of an ordinary volcano. The materials were at hand, at whichever end of the lake we place the doomed cities, and may probably have been accumulated then to a much greater extent than at present. The kindling of such a mass of combustible material, either by lightning from Heaven or by other electrical agency, combined with an earthquake ejecting the bitumen of sulphur from the lake, would soon spread devastation over the plain, so that the smoke of the country would go up as the smoke of a furnace. There is no authority whatever in the Biblical record for the popular notion that the site of the cities has been submerged, and Mr. Grove (in his able and exhaustive article in the "Biblical Dictionary," "Sodom") has justly stated that "there is no warrant for imagining that the catastrophe was a geological one, and in any other case all traces of action must at this distance of time have vanished. The simple and natural explanation seems—when stripped of all the wild traditions and strange horrors with which the mysterious sea has been invested—to be this,—that during some earthquake, or without its direct agency, showers of sulphur, and probably bitumen, ejected from the lake or thrown up from its shores, and ignited perhaps by the lightning which would accompany such phenomena, fell upon the cities and destroyed them. The history of the catastrophe has not only remained in the inspired record, but is inscribed in the memory of the surrounding tribes by many a local tradition and significant name.—*The Land of Israel*.

GERMAN RAILWAY STATION.—I confess, when in the humour, I have been greatly entertained by a survey from my carriage window of the crowds swarming and elbowing each on a railway platform. There is one day especially in Germany when the whole population are mustering on the road, and that day is Sunday. Chance brought me to travel twice on successive Sundays on the line between Frankfort and Bamberg, and I may well say that I have, on those days, learnt to know by sight three-fourths of the Franconian people. Such multitudes as I saw gathered together at the stations of Aschaffenberg, Wurtzburg, Schweinfurt, Lichtenfels, &c., are certainly not to be seen in the market-places of their respective towns on fair day, nor at the door of their cathedrals at mass time or vespers. What all these good people are moving about for it would be difficult to guess, unless they are, most of them, acting in obedience to that primitive law of mankind which bids us do as others do. It is all the people of Wurtzburg going out to call upon the people of Aschaffenberg; and in return, all the Aschaffenburgers paying the same compliment to the Wurtzburgers. And oh! the noise of their greetings, the singing out, the beckoning, the telegraphing with uplifted arms, the din, the hubbub, the peal of bells, the whistling of engines, the banging of doors, the call after children lost in the crowd, the shouting after passengers tarrying to light their cigars, or taking the wrong train! We are made to stay for ten to twenty minutes at each station, and ample room is afforded for the study of faces, of manners and dresses, for the picking up of scraps of desultory talk. What an amount of innocent, genuine enjoyment, what an expansion of affectionate feelings, what an *abandon*, what a depth of imperturbable good nature in this charming Teutonic race! Here are whole rows of girls, half-dozens of grown-up sisters of one family, all dressed in the same ample muslin folds, fresh and neat, with the same graceful diadem-like hats on their heads, the same ostrich feathers, the same streaming ribands, the same profusion of chestnut back hair, the same pink chubby cheeks, the same cherry mouths all agape for their half-dozen cousins who are just stepping down from yonder second-class carriage. There is a clamour of voices, a smacking of kisses, a falling into each other's arms, a raising of hands to heaven, a rushing about, a demonstrative pantomime, unrivalled by any exhibition on the stage. After them come their elders, bewigged and spectacled, bowing and swaying, with hats down to the ground, calling each other by long names and titles, with *Achs* and *Gottlob*, and a thousand exclamations, as if the world were coming to an end. And, with all this, great earnestness, considerable apparent confusion, but no hurry. The German allows

himself time for everything. There is nothing in him of English headlong impetuosity, of French excitement, of Italian fidgetiness. The pipe forbids! Independent of the pleasure of locomotion and change of air, the good German has only two objects in view when out on a pleasure-trip—eating and smoking. These are indulgences within reach at home, you will say; but they are no less the beginning and end of all out-door enjoyment. The tables are laid out at every *restaurateur* or *buffet*, at every station, and every table is crowded morning, noon, and evening. There are sitting eaters and standing eaters; there are peripatetic eaters, customers for the *milch-brot* and *schinken*, for the *Bayerische bier*, and greenish *Schwecken* and *Mirabellen* that are handed round by itinerant vendors. Whether a German can contrive to eat, drink, and smoke all at the same time, I am hardly prepared to say; but to judge from the atmosphere of the platforms, the waiting and refreshment rooms, one would say that the pipe is not put out from the beginning of a meal to its end.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.—Marriages, it is true, are seldom if ever made for love in any class. Indeed, it is considered improper, almost immodest, for girls to feel a decided preference for this person or that, and anything like flirtation between respectable young persons of either sex is almost unknown. Occasionally, a little liberty may be allowed to very near relatives, but even this is narrowly watched by elders. On the other hand, almost every marriageable girl in France has a "dot," according to her station in life. Her parents pinch themselves to any extent, most laudably, to be able to make this needful provision, both for their sons and daughters, but the daughters are considered to have the first feed, as they are commonly married at eighteen, and the sons only at thirty. There is no intriguing, no laying snares for young men, little underhand work of any kind. The girl is known to have a certain marriage portion, and to be sure of inheriting, by-and-bye, such and such a sum. As brothers and sisters share alike, the girl is socially as important as the boy; and owing to the greater force of character, or strength of will, of the Frenchwoman—"La Française est une personnage," says Michelet—the girl is commonly more important. Even nurses in France admire and value girls more highly than boys; and the highest term of endearment they apply to the latter is to call them "Ma fille" (my daughter). Under such circumstances the father and mother make no mystery of their losses and expectations. Why should they? The French are peculiarly aboveboard in most of their dealings—to our mind, sometimes rudely so; in fact, the precise contrary of the English popular notion about the French, will be generally found to hit the mark. The father and mother tell their intimate friends that they wish for a son-in-law of such an age, and with such and such means and expectations. Of course he ought to have about the same fortune as the lady, possibly a little less or more. His family connections may make up for a small deficiency. Sometimes all is settled, almost before the young couple see one another, and there is no choice exercised at all. There is never any knowledge of character, or any attempt to compare tastes and notions. It has become customary, however, for the young man to pay a visit of ceremony, without any declared intention, in order that the intended couple may see one another, and even converse a little, before the final conclusion is arrived at. But the truth is that there is a gulf between the ways of thinking of French men and French women, as Michelet tells us, and especially between French men and French girls. The former are almost all Voltaireans; the latter rather bigoted Roman Catholic. Each has a distinctive code of morals and opinions, which goes a long way towards forming character. The man *a fait des folies* for a certain number of years; the girl is fresh from school or convent. There can be little community of thought between them; and if they are to live together in peace, perhaps it is as well they should not know too much of each other.—*Fortnightly Review.*

Miscellaneous.

SUBMARINE CABLES.—In Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, there are 52 submarine cables, which are of the aggregate length of 5,626 miles, and the insulated wires of which measure 9,783 miles. The longest of these is 1,550 fathoms, and the shortest 1½ fathom. There are 95 submarine cables in the United States and British North America, which measure 68 miles, and the insulated wires 133 miles. The overland telegraph line between New York and the west coast of Ireland, through British Columbia, Northern Asia, and Russia, will be 20,479 miles long, 12,740 miles of which are completed. It has at length been resolved that this line shall cross from America to Asia at the southern point of Norton Sound, on the American side, to St. Laurence Island, and from thence to Cape Thadeus on the Asiatic Continent. Two submarine cables will be required for this, one 135 miles long, and the other 250 miles long. Cape Thadeus is 1,700 miles from the mouth of the Amoor river.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT MSS.—Bibliophiles rejoice at the fact that in knocking down a modern villa erected on the site of an antique Roman dwelling some precious fragments have been discovered which fill up certain passages wanting in the "Annals of Tacitus." Furthermore, a few unpublished pages of the "Republic" of Cicero have been found in the library of the old convent of Fucino; as also fragments of the lost books of Titus Livy's History. Canon Anthony Bluff is the fortunate student who has stumbled on these valuable relics of the past, and he has promised to publish them as soon as possible for the edification of the learned. Strange to say a somewhat similar discovery has been made in Mexico. It appears that a nuncio of former days left at his death the whole of Pambo Litta's work, with valuable autograph notes. This work has been purchased by a French military surgeon.—*Star.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—We learn from the columns of the *Durham County Advertiser*, that

considerable changes have recently been made in the statutes of the University of Durham with a view to the extension and improvement of the institution. Under the new regulations, which will come into operation at Michaelmas next, the period of residence will be extended to eight months in the year instead of six as heretofore; and students in arts, on passing the requisite examination, will be admitted to the degree of B.A., after a residence of two years. In the school of physical science, which has now been established, lectures will be provided in chemistry, geology, civil engineering, and other kindred subjects. Various new exhibitions and scholarships have been founded, which, as well as those previously existing, will be disposed of by competitive examination. No religious test or subscription will be required on matriculation, nor for admission to degrees, exhibitions, scholarships, or fellowships. Persons also, who are not matriculated students will, on certain conditions, be allowed to attend the university lectures.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Saturday, the 26th of August, being the 46th anniversary of the Prince Consort's birthday, the gardens of this society were thrown open by command of the Queen to the public free, in commemoration of the birthday of their founder. At a quarter to ten the doors were opened, and the crowd, which had already collected in considerable numbers, began to pour in. At eleven o'clock, the bands who had kindly volunteered their services commenced playing, and continued until the gardens closed. There were numerous refreshment stands, and the two annexe gardens were set apart for those who desired to picnic on the grass with the provisions they had brought with them. In spite of the great crowd, the police arrangements made by Mr. Gibbs were so good that not a single accident has to be reported, and for the credit of the public we must say that they appeared to appreciate the liberality of the society in opening their gardens gratis, and we could not detect any wilful damage done to the flowers, shrubs, or building. The visitors were of a decidedly superior class to those of last year. The numbers of persons entering the gardens is reported to have been 130,000.

THE GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—The adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern was held on Thursday, and was exceedingly stormy. The directors resisted the appointment of a committee of inquiry, on the ground that their appeal for proxies had met with a response which satisfied them that this course was for the best interests of the company. Captain Jervis, M.P., said the board had borrowed 18,000*l.* to make up a dividend, instead of stating that they had only 15,000*l.* available for the purpose. He accused the whole board of directors of distinct falsehood. He had endeavoured, as a director, to master the financial condition of the company, but every obstacle had been thrown in his way. It was for this reason that he wished a committee which would solve far larger questions than had already been submitted to the shareholders. A motion for the appointment of a committee of inquiry was carried by an overwhelming majority of the shareholders present. The directors demanded a poll, and the meeting was adjourned. An adjourned meeting of the company was held yesterday. The report of the scrutineers showed that the amendment would have been defeated by an overwhelming vote of proxies, but for an informality which nullified the major portion of the proxies. The amendment was therefore declared to be carried, and the shareholders proceeded to appoint a committee of five, who in their turn would select an umpire, by whom the books and accounts were to be inspected.

HAIR LOTIONS, REGENERATORS, &c.—An old woman writes to the *Times*:—"A friend of mine was induced to try the use of a liquid, which, as asserted by the hairdresser who sold it, was not a dye, but a simple and innocent lotion, intended to act on the pores of the skin, and thus regenerate the hair. My friend used this regenerator for several months, and considered that little good had been effected. Having occasion to go to a jeweller's shop she happened to ask if the jeweller could tell her what had caused great discolouration to the gold of her rings, her watch chain, and other ornaments; it was asked if she had been taking a course of mercury, as it was known that mercury would affect gold. She had taken none. This led to conversation at home, and then it was ascertained that the silver forks and spoons which she had used had become tarnished in a peculiar manner, and, in short, that whatever of gold or silver was handled by her was in a few minutes marked with a dark stain. The cause was sought, and it soon became evident that it lay in the use of a liquid which she had applied frequently to her head, for no medicines had she taken of late. I may add that her complexion is darkened and deadened, and a strong scent of sulphur is also one of the symptoms. Reasonable people will see that there must be danger to health in the use of such preparations; and that this statement may save others from harm, is the desire of —."

CELIBACY.—It is said that the Bachelors' Associations on the Continent are spreading. One or two have been formed in the provincial towns of France, and now one is reported in Vienna. In the latter case, however, the object of the society is to promote matrimony by keeping a register of all marriageable ladies of amiable character and free from the extravagant taste which M. Dupin denounces. The French societies proclaim celibacy as the true means of happiness.

Gleanings.

It is expected that this year will be one of the richest wine years of the last half-century.

An English paper contains the following advertisement:—"A piano for sale by a lady about to cross the Channel in an oak case with carved legs."

Hayes, the man who murdered Lieut. Clutterbuck, in King's County, Ireland, was executed on Wednesday at Tullamore.

The Earl of Aberdeen and Mr. John M'Gregor are at present making a tour in two little canoes on the rivers and canals of Holland, Belgium, and Germany.

A correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* says that a petroleum spring has been discovered at Blairgowrie.

The Committee of the Glasgow Ladies' Sanitary Association advertise that in the beginning of the next month they intend opening a "Day Nursery" for "poor children whose mothers are obliged to go out to work."

The statement that the Dublin Exhibition is not paying is denied; and as to the guarantors being called upon to make good a deficiency, it is shown that there are no "guarantors," but that the losers, if any, will be the company.

A lock-out in the cotton trade at Chorley is imminent. The operatives have asked an advance of wages, and the masters have given notice of their intention to close their mills in a fortnight if the demand is not withdrawn.

An apparatus for ringing bells by one man has been patented. Triple-bob majors, and all the rest of the jargon of changes, may by this means be most beautifully and mathematically performed.

"I see you have your crook, shepherd," said a gushing young lady, on Brighton Downs; "but why have you not your pipe?"—"Because I've got no baa, marm," was the less poetic reply.

The *Vermont Chronicle*, a religious paper, thus puffs a brother editor:—"Mr. Noble is a gentleman of rare redeeme."

It appears that before the recent reductions in wine duties the consumption per head per annum in England was a bottle and a half. Now it is but two bottles and a half. In Paris the consumption of wine per head per annum is 185 bottles.

A calculation has recently been made that there are over 100,000 English signs in Paris, and *Charivari* protests against this invasion of the language of Albion. Club, budget, steeple-chase, turf, sport, groom, gentry, boulding, bouledogue, &c., have been quite adopted by the French.

In 1858, Mr. J. Eaton, a philanthropist of Bristol, left the interest of 15,000*l.* equally between the British and the National Temperance Leagues, for seven years, with the condition that if at the end of that period they were still in active existence, they were then to have the principal. This has just been handed over to them by the trustees of the will.

A CONTRAST.—In the *Cambridge Chronicle* of Feb. 3, 1770, appears the following:—"Saturday, two fine cucumbers were sold to a gentleman's housekeeper in Covent-garden-market for three guineas and a crown." On Saturday last, in Cambridge-market, cucumbers were sold five and six a penny. Indeed, so plentiful are cucumbers in the sandy country this year, that they are sent off by rail by the ton, and cartload after cartload may be seen by the roadside.—*Cambridge Independent.*

A LADY'S YACHT.—The special correspondent of the *Patriot* at Cherbourg writes as follows:—"Besides the yachts (English) organised in a division, a great many others have arrived and have anchored in the roadstead, opposite the mercantile port. One of them belongs to a widow lady, who commands itself. She has with her a daughter of eleven, a son of fourteen, a governess, and three women servants. Under her orders she has twelve sailors, besides an experienced merchant captain, whom she has taken into her pay, and who assists her with his advice, but does not command the ship. The lady is gracious and amiable, and speaks French correctly. Her vessel is in perfect order. She told us that it would be open to all visitors during the fêtes; that her captain would receive the gentlemen, and she the ladies."

NAUTICAL COURTESIES.—A Halifax contemporary, says the *Quebec News*, tells of a happy meeting at sea, between Halifax and Boston. Captain Moodie, of the R.M.S. *Asia*, when last in Boston, married one of the fair daughters of Columbia. This became known to Captain Hockley, of the R.M.S. *China*, on his arrival at this port. Accordingly on the occasion of these two splendid ships meeting at sea, the *Asia* from and the *China* for Boston, the latter bore up, dressed ship, setting the British and American ensigns side by side at the peak, and mustering the whole of his crew and passengers on deck, Captain Hockley gave Captain Moodie and his American bride a right royal English welcome, in the shape of three cheers. This graceful compliment was accompanied by a salute from the signal guns of the *China*, and responded to by those of the *Asia*. And thus they met and parted.

NEW LIGHT AND ITS RESULTS.—Mr. James Wilkinson, of Chelsea, is endeavouring to rival the magnesium light for photographic purposes, by means of phosphorus and nitrate of potash. He recently burned a quarter of a pound of this mixture in his garden at night with a view to obtaining a photograph of a wind engine which was being erected in an adjoining garden, and he states that "the length of time from when it was first lit until it was finally burnt out was nearly six minutes. The utmost cost was a fraction

over 4d. The reflection of the light might be seen for two miles round. So bright was it that the fire-engine authorities mistook it for an ordinary conflagration and hurried their engines to the spot. Upon finding no trace of the fire they returned rather chagrined, not, however, without first satisfying themselves by a thorough examination of the premises. All around appeared one blaze of light, the sky looking like a mass of fire." The picture taken during this startling illumination came out, we are told, "with great sharpness and vividness, the houses near being brought out prominently. It, in fact, equalled any picture taken on a bright day." — *Mechanics' Magazine*.

PRAYING FOR HUSBANDS.—A very curious legend was told by the Rev. C. W. Bingham to that portion of the party which, at the recent meeting of the Archaeological Institute in Dorset, was fortunate in visiting the little Norman chapel of St. Catherine, at Milton Abbey. The legend was, that on a certain day in the year the young women of Abbotsbury used to go up to St. Catherine's Chapel, where they made use of the following prayer:—"A husband, St. Catherine; a handsome one, St. Catherine; a rich one, St. Catherine; a nice one, St. Catherine; and soon, St. Catherine." Mr. Beresford Hope, who at these gatherings is always equal to any emergency, modestly proposed that all gentlemen and married ladies should retire from the church, so as to afford the young ladies present the opportunity of using so desirable a prayer.—*Building News*.

VERY SHARP PRACTICE.—As an instance of sharp practice, it is related that a merchant going to America and back went to an insurance-office and wished to insure separately 1,000 cigars, valued at 200*l.*, against loss by fire or water. The insurance was agreed to. After the lapse of six months, he made his appearance at the insurance-office, and demanded his money, as the cigars had been all burnt. "But not on board the vessel, sir," said the secretary, "for she is in dock now." "Yes, on board the vessel. I smoked them, and therefore burnt them all myself, and the insurance says against fire." The secretary seemed taken aback, and had nothing to say, so the merchant said he would call next day for his money. The next day he called, but was met by the solicitor to the company, who told him if he did not relinquish his claim he would be prosecuted as one who had knowingly and wilfully set fire to goods assured by the company. The biter was bitten.

FOOD FOR INVALIDS.—Asses' milk has always been valuable. In old times Roman belles used to bathe in it, as Parisian Anonymas are said to do in champagne. With us it has been supposed to have peculiarly restorative virtues, and used to be constantly prescribed for consumptive patients. Dr. Schnepp some few months ago asserted that *kumiss*, the common Russian and Tartar drink, which is simply fermented cows' or mares' milk, is more valuable in phthisis than even asses' milk. Doctors in general seem disposed to differ with him on this point. Still the fact remains that in Norway, the Orkneys, &c., this drink is the popular remedy for consumption. Instead of either, some doctors prefer *Liebig's soup* (described some little time ago in the *Popular Science Review*). This is made of malt flour, wheat flour (or oatmeal, for those who require special strengthening), milk, and bicarbonate of potash—a curious compound, but one which is coming into very general use for infants and invalids.—*The Reader*.

THE "PSALM OF LIFE" AT PEKIN.—Mr. Burlingame brings an interesting gift from China to Mr. Longfellow. It seems that Mr. Wade, a member of the British embassy at Pekin, who is a skilful Chinese scholar, made a close translation of Longfellow's "Psalm of Life," which was then inscribed, as the manner of the country favours, on the door-posts of his house. There the calm pure wisdom and beauty of his sentences greatly impressed a learned dignitary poet of the empire, who thereupon put it into pure Chinese poetical form of the last polish, and so writing it out with his own hand on a beautiful fan, sent it as a present to his brother bard at Cambridge. It is pleasant for all of us admirers of that charming poem to know that thousands of Pekin folks stop to read, and admire it, too, as they pass Mr. Wade's door.—*Anti-Slavery Standard*, Aug. 12.

A NEW REMEDY FOR NEURALGIA.—Dr. Caminiti of Messina appears to have discovered a valuable remedy for certain neuralgic pains. A lady, a patient of his, had long been suffering from trigeminal neuralgia; she could not bear to look at luminous objects, her eyes were constantly watering, and she was in constant pain. Blisters, preparations of belladonna, hydrochlorate of morphine, friction with the tincture of aconite, pills of acetate of morphine and camphor, subcarbonate of iron, &c., &c., had been employed with but partial success, or none whatever. At length Dr. Caminiti, attributing the obstinacy of the affection to the variations of temperature so frequent in Sicily, hit upon the plan of covering all the painful parts with a coating of collodion containing hydrochlorate of morphine in the proportion of 30 gms. of the former to one of the latter. The attempt was perfectly successful; the relief was instantaneous and permanent, and the coating fell off of itself in the course of a day or two.—*Galigani*.

A LEGACY OF A MILLION.—Probably the largest legacy ever sworn for probate was that of the late Mr. Morrison, of Basildon. Besides the business in Fore-street, and vast landed estates, he bequeathed to his eldest son a direct legacy of a million, which is said to be the only legacy on record to that amount. Like most of those who amass enormous wealth, Mr. Morrison began the world with nothing. In fact

there seems to be no receipt for becoming a millionaire equal to that of walking up to London barefoot, under a firm conviction that its streets are paved with gold. In the dining-room of his house at Basildon, in Berkshire, which the traveller to Bath passes on the left as he flies by the beautiful reach of the Thames, just above Pangbourne, and which abounds with splendid works of art, the very chairs and tables being from the design of some great R. A., there are two pillars of a rare and beautiful marble, which originally stood in a church in Italy, where great store was set by them; but the church being out of repair and in need of funds, at length sought and obtained permission from Rome to sell the pillars to the wealthy Englishman who had set his heart on possessing them. The cost of conveyance was enormously difficult and expensive by reason of the extraordinary weight of the columns, which in several places broke into the roads over which they were carried. This story illustrates the energy of the man in getting what he had set his heart upon. Nearly the whole of the Isle of Islay, Fonthill Abbey, and vast estates scattered through half the counties in England, are the result of the same energy. Mr. Morrison's wealth would have enabled him to have lived in the utmost splendour; but, though a liberal patron of the art, he shrank from display, and was utterly free from tuft-hunting, and loved best the society of artists and men of letters. Up to the time of his will being proved, personal property was not liable to duty above a million; but the fact of his property being nearly four times that amount, perhaps suggested to the authorities the expediency of extending the scale, which was accordingly done in August, 1859, and the duty now payable upon a million is 15,000*l.*, and 1,500*l.* on each additional 100,000*l.* Since this enactment only one will above a million has been proved, that of the late Mr. H. Gurney, which was sworn under 1,100,000*l.* It will be seen from this that millionaires are, at their death at all events, of some little service to the public.—*Frazer's Magazine* for August.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening.

The Stock Markets have been quiet with little business doing.

Consols are 89*1/2* 89*1/2* both for money and account. The New Threes and Reduced Annuities are 89*1/2* 89*1/2*. Exchequer Bills, par. India 5 per Cent., 105*1/2*; ditto Eufaced 5 per Cent., 101*1/2*; ditto 4 per Cent. Bonds, 21*1/2* to 24*1/2* prem.; and Bank of England Stock, 24*1/2*.

Foreign Stocks are without material change.

In Bank Shares there have been more transactions, prices being in most instances firmer.

Of Railway shares Metropolitan have advanced 1*1/2*. Great Northern A Stock, 2, South Eastern, 2*1/2*, Brighton and North Western, each 2*1/2*; Midland, 1*1/2*; and Great Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire each 2*1/2*. The Foreign and Colonial Lines have remained inactive. Great Luxembourg are 15*1/2* 15*1/2*. East Indian, 103*1/2*; and Great Western of Canada, 12*1/2*.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 52 for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 23.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	.. 227,920,775	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,634,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 13,270,775
		£27,920,775

RANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £214,558,000	Government Securities .. 10,384,209
Rest .. 8,508,833	Other Securities .. 21,413,929
Public Deposits .. 5,582,243	Notes .. 5,917,650
Other Deposits .. 14,714,585	Gold & Silver Coin 950,354
Seven Day and other Bills .. 534,481	£23,893,142
	£23,892,142

Aug. 24, 1865. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

PHYSICK.—At 136, Marylebone-road, the wife of Edward James Physick, of a son.

COCKERELL.—August 21, at Sydenham, the wife of G. R. Cockerell, of a daughter.

HARRY.—August 29, at Maes-y-dwrwen, Mold, the wife of the Rev. W. Warlow Harry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MIRAMS—EASTGATE.—March 21, at Dunedin, New Zealand, by the Rev. R. Connebey, Mr. S. H. Mirams, C.E., second son of the Rev. James Mirams, of Melbourne, to Matilda Phillips, second daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Eastgate, of Hampton, Middlesex.

INSKIP—INSKIP.—August 8, at St. Andrew's, Montpellier, Bristol, by the Rev. C. Evans, assisted by the Rev. S. Walker, of Marylebone Church, James Inskip, solicitor, second son of Thomas Inskip, of Caldecott Farm, Herts, to Eliza, only daughter of Edward Inskip, Esq., of Warden Villa, Redland-road, Bristol.

TATHAM—STANSFIELD.—August 16, at the Friends' Meeting House, Marsden, William Joseph Tatham, of Sunderland, to Sarah Coor, daughter of the late Richard Stansfield, of Lotherton.

DENNISTON—ANDREWS.—August 16, at the Congregational church, Knottingley, by the Rev. W. Saunders, Mr. John Denniston, druggist, Wakefield, to Miss Andewa, of Rittle, Essex.

GREEN—PATRICK.—August 19, at Salem Independent Chapel, Hull, by the Rev. J. Sibree, Mr. Edmund Green, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of the late Captain George Patrick, both of Hull.

BIRCH—SOUTHWARD.—August 19, at Grosvenor-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. P. Thompson, M.A., Edward, son of the late Thomas Birch, to Sarah, daughter of Henry Southward, both of Manchester.

BENTALL—COOKE.—August 22, at the Congregational church, West-street, Dorking, by the Rev. J. S. Bright, assisted by the Rev. J. Ketley, Farnham, Mr. A. J. Bentall, of Farnham, to Miss H. E. Cooke, of Dorking.

GARDNER—LOCKWOOD.—August 22, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Richard Dawson Gardner, of Leeds, to Elizabeth Jane, third daughter of William Lockwood, of Woodbridge.

ELLIS—GOMERSALL.—August 22, at the Baptist chapel, Bramley, by the Revs. J. Haslam, of Gildersome, and J. A. Ashworth, of Bramley, Mr. Joseph Ellis, to Martha Gomersall, both of Gildersome.

HALLAS—BUSFIELD.—August 23, at Trinity Chapel, Little Horton-lane, Bradford, by the Rev. H. T. Betts, Mr. W. H. Hallas, Hunstall, near Leeds, to Hannah Beanland, daughter of W. Busfield, Esq., of Bradford.

BUSTARD—SHARROCKS.—August 23, at Oldham-road Independent Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Bedell, Mr. William C. Bustard, of Collyhurst, to Mary, youngest daughter of James Sharrock, Esq., of Newbold, near Rochdale.

WHITE—ROBERTS.—August 23, at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. J. R. Campbell, Mr. Caleb White, of Bradford, to Mary Hannah, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Gillington.

MONELL—BROOK.—August 23, at Westfield Independent Chapel, Wyke, by the Rev. Charles Ellingworth, Ailow, second son of Mr. Richard Monell, Tothill, near Brighton, to Mary Caroline, only daughter of Mr. Charles Brook, of Toft House, Wyke.

WINKS—WHITEHEAD.—August 23, at the Independent Chapel, Chatham, by the Rev. G. L. Herman, the Rev. W. E. Winks, Baptist minister, Allerton, near Bradford, youngest son of Mr. J. F. Winks, Leicester, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. Lewis Whitehead, of Chatham.

ANSTISS—MAY.—August 23, at the Congregational Chapel, Brill, Bucks, by the Rev. J. S. Darley, Mr. Thomas Anstiss, builder, Brill, to Sarah, eldest and only surviving daughter of Mr. William May, farmer, Boarstall, Bucks.

FORTH—FOX.—August 24, at Bond-street Chapel, Leicester, by the Rev. R. W. McAll, Richard, son of Mr. Richard Forth, of the Inland Revenue, to Annie Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Fox.

DEATHS.

WILCOX.—August 19, at No. 6, Moorfields-place, Hereford, Eliza, the beloved wife of Mr. Wilcox, of that city, and only sister of the Rev. R. G. Soper, B.A., of Ludlow.

DAVIES.—August 21, at Harpenden, Herts, Eliza, the wife of Mr. George Davies, eldest daughter of Mr. William Walker, aged thirty-nine years.

NEAL.—July 31, at Brent Lodge, Hanwell, Sarah Alexandra, only daughter of Mr. John Neal, of 18, Edgware-road, London.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Lumbago, derangement of the kidneys, rheumatism, tic-douloureux, and all excoriating pains of the muscles and nerves, are relieved with remarkable rapidity by the use of this extraordinary ointment. The affected parts, previously fomented with warm water, have only to be briskly rubbed with this soothing unguent to obtain instant cure, whilst the ointment cures the local ailment, the pills remove the constitutional disturbance, and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the diseases rarely recur, so perfect has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparations.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, August 28.

The show of English wheat this morning was small, and principally new. The old wheat was readily taken off by our millers, and the prices paid were occasionally 1*1/2* per qr. higher than on Monday last. The samples of new were in bad condition, and hung heavily on hand. There is a slow demand for foreign wheat; nevertheless, factors insist upon the extreme rates of this day week upon the business transacted. Barley firm, at the rates of last week. Beans and peas each 1*1/2* per qr. dearer. Since Monday last the imports of foreign oats have been immense, much in excess of any weekly arrival for a long time past, the quantity being over 13*1/2* 000 qrs., as shown by the return. About two-thirds are from the different Russian ports. Notwithstanding this large supply, the market has sustained itself very well, and at a decline of about 6*1/2* per qr. from the rates of Monday last there has been a free sale to-day.

CURRENT PRICES.

WHEAT—	Per qr.	PEAS—	Per qr.
s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Red, 1863	44 to 50	Grey	34 to 36
Ditto 1864	40 .. 46	Maple	36 .. 39
White, 1863	50 .. 57	White	36 .. 38
" 1864	43 .. 50	Boilers	39 .. 40
Foreign red	42 .. 50	Foreign, white	36 .. 38
" white	48 .. 58		
		RYE	26 .. 27
		English malting	—
		Chevalier	—
		Distilling	—
		Foreign	20 .. 25
		Scotch feed	18 .. 22
		" potato	23 .. 27
		Irish black	18 .. 23
		" white	19 .. 24
		Foreign feed	19 .. 23
BEANS—		FLOUR—	
Ticks	35 .. 38	Town made	36 .. 40
Harrow	37 .. 39	Country Marks ..	31 .. 37
Small	38 .. 44	Egyptian	30 .. 30
Egyptian	38 .. 37	Norfolk & Suffolk	29 .. 30

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7*1/2* to 8*1/2*; household ditto, 6*1/2* to 8*1/2*.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug. 28.—The total imports of foreign stock into London, last week, amounted to 24,630 head. In the corresponding week last year we received 15,361; in

Lincolns, Leicesters, &c., changed hands steadily, at full quotations. Otherwise the mutton trade was heavy, and the currencies ruled in favour of buyers. The top figure was 6s. 8d. per lb. The lamb season is now nearly over; but the few lambs in the pens realised 6s. to 7s. per lb. We have to report a good demand for calves, at 2d. per lb., more money. Prices ranged from 1s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per lb. There was a fair demand for pigs, and prices had an upward tendency.

Per lb., to sink the offal.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	4	0
Second quality	4	2	4	8
Prime large oxen	4	10	5	0
Prime Scots, &c.	5	2	5	4
Coarse flocks	4	5	5	0
Second quality	5	3	5	8
Pr. coarse woollen	5	10	6	2
Scouring calves	10s.	to 23s.	;	and quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 29s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 28.

The supply of meat on sale has been moderate. Good and prime qualities moved off steadily at full prices; otherwise the trade is quiet, at our quotations.

Per lb., by the carcass.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3	4	to 3	8
Middle ditto	3	10	4	0
Prime large do.	4	4	6	6
Do. small do.	4	8	4	10
Large pork	3	6	4	4
Lamb, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.				

COVENT-GARDEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 26.

Vegetables of excellent quality continue abundant. Large importations of French pears, peaches, nectarines, &c., have arrived since our last report. English pears comprise Jargonelle, Bon Chrétien, and Bourré d'Amanlis. For pine apples and grapes there is still a heavy sale. Apples and plums continue to come in abundance. Kent cabbages are coming in good condition. Good kidney potatoes fetch from 1s. to 2s. per dozen pounds. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, heaths, pelargoniums, carnations and picotees, mignonette and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 28.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,860 firkins butter, and 1,826 bales bacon, and from foreign ports, 21,459 casks of butter and 2,516 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a short supply, and the trade ruled steady both in price and demand; the dealers working foreign in preference, being so much cheaper; all descriptions of foreign declined about 4s. per cwt. during the week—best Dutch 11s. The bacon market ruled quiet; supplies about equal to the wants of the dealers.

SEED, Monday, Aug. 28.—The trade for cloverseed is inactive and without alteration. Trefolias are steady in value. Winter tares, with improved supply and small demand, were noted 6d. per bushel lower. New rapeseed, with small supply, is fully as dear.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 28.—The supplies of new home-grown potatoes on sale at these markets are tolerably large. The trade for nearly all qualities rules dull, and prices have a downward tendency. There was no import into London last week.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 28.—For nearly all kinds of English wool the demand continues very inactive, both for home use and export. In prices, however, very little change has taken place. The supply on offer is very moderate; but we understand that the stocks held by the leading manufacturers are limited.

Oil, Monday, Aug. 28.—Linseed oil is firm at 32s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. For rape the market is firm, at 47s. 6d. for foreign refined. Other oils rule quiet, but may be considered steady. French spirits of turpentine 45s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. American refined petroleum at 2s. 8d. per gallon. Sperm oil has advanced to 95s. per tun.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 28.—The tallow trade is firm, and the quotations are on the advance. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 4s. 9d., and old at 4s. 3d. per cwt. on the spot. Town tallow commands 44s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat 2s. 3d. per lb.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—SATURDAY, Aug. 26.—We have to report a moderate business in the trade for flax, at full prices. Hemp steady, at 28s. to 29s. for clean Russian. Jute commands a fair sale, at late rates. Coir goods are firm in price.

COALS, Monday, Aug. 28.—Market firm, at last day's rates. Hetton, 20s.; Haswell, 20s.; Eden, 18s. 9d.; Kelico, 19s.; New Belmont, 19s.; Turnstall, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Lyons, 18s. 6d.; Hartley, 17s. 9d.; Braddyllia, 19s.; West Lambton, 19s.—Fresh ships, 37; left 2; at sea, 80.

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N.B.—If found to fail, the money will be returned for any unused portion.

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